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Report of the Forest Service

Fiscal Year 1995

Conservation Leader

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. . . sustained health, diversity, and productivity of all forest lands.

USDA Forest Service

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides leadership in the management, protection, and use of the Nation's forests and rangelands. The agency takes an ecological approach to the implementation of multiple use management, providing sustained yields of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. The Forest Service has embraced ecosystem management as its operating philosophy and is committed to the preservation of wilderness, biodiversity, and landscape beauty as well as the protection of the basic resources of soil, water, and air quality.

The Forest Service is responsible for the 191.6-million-acre National Forest System, with its 155 national forests and 20 grasslands in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, the agency works with State land management organizations to help private landowners apply good natural resource management practices on their lands. The International Forestry program of the Forest Service enables the agency to share its technical expertise and managerial skills with other nations. The Research program of the Forest Service conducts extensive research to enhance and protect productivity on all of America's forests and rangelands, with special attention to long-term natural resource issues of national and international scope.

Key laws guiding Forest Service programs and activities are:

- Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960.
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, as amended.
- National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976.
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, as amended.
- Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.
- Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990.
- Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill).
- International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.
- Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

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REPORT of the FOREST SERVICE

Fiscal Year 1995

USDA Forest Service ◆ Washington, DC ◆ June 1996

Selected FY 1995 Statistics

National Forest System	191.6 Million Acres
Recreation Use	829.8 Million Visits
Trail System	125,422 Miles
National Scenic Byways	> 7,600 Miles
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	4,385 Miles Within National Forests
Lands Burned by Wildfire	254,000 Acres
Insect and Disease Suppression	3.3 Million Acres
Wilderness	34.6 Million Acres
Watershed Improvements	35,500 Acres
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Restored/Enhanced	196,793 Acres
Reforestation	387,000 Acres
Livestock Grazing Authorized	8.6 Million Head Months
Grazing Allotments Administered to Standard	4,227 Permits
Energy Mineral Operations Processed	1,486 Plans
Non-energy Mineral Operations Processed	5,338 Plans
Timber Volume Offered	4.0 Billion Board Feet
Timber Harvested	3.9 Billion Board Feet
Road System	377,810 Miles
Landline Boundary System	253,114 Miles
Woodland Owners Assisted	192,618
Research Accomplishments	3,021 (Includes books, papers, articles, reports, audio-visual materials, and other documents.)
Human Resource Programs	107,081 Persons Served

Contents

Secretary's Message

The American people can count on the Forest Service as a conservation leader for the 21st century. The Forest Service's leadership in ecosystem management seeks to bring people, land, and water into harmony with one another. Maintaining and promoting sustainable use of healthy, productive, and diverse ecosystems is the goal.

Of key importance in this multiple-use management is the integration of leading-edge science in decisionmaking. The Forest Service conducts the world's largest forest research program, applying the outcomes of this research to management decisions made on National Forest System land. The results of this research are also transferred to other owners and managers of forest lands.

Forest Service cooperative programs are in great demand by non-Federal landowners. Urban and rural communities and individuals request and receive Forest Service help in maintaining, restoring, and enhancing their ecosystems. The Forest Service also provides consultation to foreign countries as well as technical support for international forestry programs.

A prime aspect of good government is customer service, and customer service is a critical part of the Forest Service framework for success. The Forest Service strives to honor the owners of the public land, the citizens of the United States, by adhering to its land and service ethics, summarized in the motto, "Caring for the Land and Serving People."

The Forest Service is an active participant in partnerships, collaborating with other government agencies, private organizations, businesses, and ordinary citizens so we can do more to benefit people. This effort becomes increasingly important as the U.S. Department of Agriculture reduces its size to provide good government at lower cost.

The Clinton Administration continues to support the sustainable management of the national forests and grasslands, the application of research in decisionmaking, and the collaboration with urban and rural communities to provide goods and services to the American people.

DAN GLICKMAN
Secretary

Chief's Message

The Forest Service is committed to ensuring the health, biological diversity, and productivity of renewable natural resources to help meet the Nation's needs--today and in the future. Through ecosystem management we are carrying out multiple-use, sustained-yield mandates, and providing the American public with uses and other benefits from their national forests and grasslands, supporting increased productivity and solid stewardship of State and private lands, pursuing increased scientific understanding of natural resources, and providing international assistance to sustain and enhance global resources.

Meeting people's needs is an integral part of Forest Service management and listening to the public is important. We strive to balance the economic, environmental, and social needs and aspirations of the American people while considering the tradeoffs between conflicting uses and resource values. Our goal is to sustain human communities, the health of the land, and the diversity of purposes for which our lands and resources are managed to the ultimate benefit of the Nation.

Partnerships are being forged and strengthened with other agencies, States, and local organizations in order to better serve the public--our customers and owners. Being a good neighbor is part of that effort.

The draft strategic plan for the agency, the "Forest Service Program for Forest and Rangeland Resources: A Long-Term Strategic Plan," known as the 1995 RPA Program has just been released. The public is reviewing and commenting on the draft, which contains the essence of future Forest Service programs, including guidance for policy and program development. The Secretary of Agriculture considers development of the 1995 RPA Program a high priority.

State foresters are key to the management of the Nation's forests. Opportunities abound for Forest Service folks to reach out to them to promote sustainable forestry across the landscape. The Forest Service collaborates with urban and community foresters to connect people with their natural environment in cities and towns. Assistance is provided to private forest landowners which is a major factor in meeting national and international demand for timber.

The Forest Service contains the world's largest forest research organization and is committed to working with natural resource managers in applying research findings to address natural resource management problems. In addition to working with managers of the National Forest System, researchers are involved with citizens and conservation organizations--at home and abroad.

Understanding what keeps ecosystems healthy is a dramatic challenge to scientists and managers. We welcome that challenge. Ecologically sound management by all landowners can help meet society's quality-of-life goals today while ensuring sustainable natural resources for future generations.

Jack Ward Thomas

JACK WARD THOMAS
Chief

OVERVIEW

ABOUT THE FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service is the largest forest resource management agency in the world, with responsibility for the 191.6 million acres of national forests and grasslands that comprise the National Forest System. The agency also conducts the world's largest forest research program and cooperates with State, private, and other Federal landowners to help ensure that forests in all ownership classes are wisely managed. The agency also plays a role in international forestry activities that advance the science and practice of sustainable resource management in the United States and in other countries. As the Forest Service carries out its diverse resource programs, it strives to provide work, training, and other education-related benefits to the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, young, and others with special needs.

MISSION OF THE FOREST SERVICE

The essence of the Forest Service mission is embodied in the motto **"Caring for the Land and Serving People."** The agency manages the national forests and grasslands under a sustained multiple-use concept to meet the diverse needs of people. To accomplish its mission, the Forest Service is committed to activities that help ensure sustained health, biological diversity, and productivity of ecosystems. The agency also provides technical and financial assistance to State, private, and other Federal land managers, including rural and urban communities. It provides the scientific and technical knowledge needed to protect and sustain forests and rangelands, and provides global leadership in sustainable development through international technical cooperation and scientific exchanges.

...sustained health, biological diversity, and productivity of ecosystems.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Forest Service is led by its "Chief," who, through the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, reports to the Secretary of Agriculture. Within the national headquarters, four Deputy areas administer programs that provide services to the general public and other users: National Forest System, Forest Research, State and Private Forestry, and International Forestry. At the national level there are two additional Deputy areas: Administration, and Programs and Legislation, which provide support services essential to accomplishing the agency's mission. Additionally, Law Enforcement and Investigations reports directly to the Chief through its director, as does the Public Affairs Office.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT (GPRA)

The Forest Service is a pilot agency for the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, which requires agencies to establish clear reporting requirements and assess performance. In September 1994, the Forest Service prepared its FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan, which set forth accomplishment goals for the agency. The GPRA Performance Report appendix, pages 39 through 62, provides the Forest Service's record of FY 1995 GPRA accomplishments.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS (CFO) ACT

The Forest Service is required by the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 to develop financial statements on the financial position and results of operations during the reporting fiscal year. The financial results and selected highlights of program accomplishments are reported in a separate annual CFO report. Figure 1 displays the agency's CFO measures of performance and results for FY 1994 and 1995. The CFO Act requires the Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the General Accounting Office (GAO) to audit the agency's financial statements. Documentation for reported items includes sales receipts, contracts, work plans including maps, or signed agreements. All CFO performance measures are traceable to original source documents.

STRATEGIC PLANNING: "COURSE TO THE FUTURE"

The 1990 RPA Program—The Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a long-term strategic plan, called the RPA Program. The Program is partially based on a national resources assessment, also required by RPA, which reports on the status and projected trends of the Nation's natural resources. The Forest Service's 1990 RPA Program outlines the agency's long-term strategic direction and defines the actions and policies that have guided the Forest Service from FY 1990 to FY 1995. The four RPA themes are:

- Recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement;
- Environmentally acceptable commodity production;
- Improved scientific knowledge about natural resources; and
- Responding to global resource issues.

Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals

In October 1995, the Forest Service released the draft of its new strategic plan, "The 1995 Forest Service Program for Forest and Rangeland Resources (RPA Program)", for public review and comment. This draft RPA Strategic Plan, based on the land and service ethics set forth in the Chief's "Course to the Future," establishes a challenging new direction in natural resource management and conservation leadership. The "Course to the Future" has four goals:

- **Protecting ecosystems** by ensuring the health and diversity of ecosystems while meeting people's needs;
- **Restoring deteriorated ecosystems** to improve the likelihood that biological diversity, long-term sustainability, and future options are maintained;
- **Providing multiple benefits** for people to meet their needs for uses, values, products, and services, within the capabilities of ecosystems; and
- **Ensuring organizational effectiveness** by creating and maintaining a multidisciplinary and multicultural work force, where expertise and professionalism are rewarded and people will be empowered to carry out the agency's mission and be accountable for achieving negotiated objectives.

As the agency transitions into the new RPA Program, accomplishments reported in this document address both sets of strategic goals.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Draft 1995 RPA Program reflects a change in the way the Forest Service considers and manages natural resources. For example, the agency has shifted from managing for single species toward managing for groups of species or communities. The agency is also working to implement the President's commitment to achieving sustainable forest management by the year 2000. It is a commitment to the sustained health, biological diversity, and productivity of all forest lands in the United States, including the 66 percent that are in non-Federal ownership. To achieve this commitment, the Forest Service enters into partnerships with private landowners, non-Federal entities, and an array of constituent agencies. Through these cooperative agreements and activities, the Forest Service fulfills its obligations to ensure continued recovery of ecosystems and the species that rely on them.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF RESEARCH

Forest Service research continues to contribute to the protection of forested lands by providing scientific information and new technologies. Under the Draft 1995 RPA Program, Research will increase the basic biological and physical knowledge of the composition, structure, and function of forest, rangeland, and aquatic ecosystems and will provide information necessary to understand the multiple causes of declining forest health. Research on sustaining the land base will lead to an understanding of ecosystem function and how to maintain ecosystem capacity to provide resources for human use. Increased attention will be directed to understanding how biological diversity contributes to the structure and function of whole natural resource systems and what actions might have negative impacts on sustainability.

Understanding ecosystems

ECOSYSTEM PLANNING, INVENTORY, AND MONITORING (EPIM)

During FY 1995, the Forest Service continued to apply ecosystem management as the key natural resource management policy for the national forests and grasslands, as set forth in law.

Specific accomplishments included:

- The release for public comment of the Proposed Planning Regulation (36 CFR) to incorporate the principles of ecosystem management into resource planning.

- Continued participation in interagency efforts such as the White House Ecosystem Management Initiative, the Interagency Ecosystem Management Coordinating Group, the Forest Service-Natural Resources Conservation Service Ecosystem Management Collaboration Team, and the Sustainable Forest Management Agency Task Team; and cosponsored a workshop on ecological stewardship, and conducted large-scale assessments with various Federal agencies to characterize ecosystems across the United States.

- Facilitating the implementation of ecosystem management principles, established a separate budget line item for the Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring program; formed the Ecosystem Manage-

ment Steering Group and the Interregional Ecosystem Management Coordination Group; conducted demonstrations and pilot efforts to evaluate practices and activities that support an ecosystem management approach; and increased focus on human dimensions, adaptive management, and monitoring and evaluation.

- Development of software to support the implementation of ecosystem management.

FOREST HEALTH

While America's forests are generally healthy, there are areas of concern, largely in the West but also in other parts of the country. The concern over the health of the Nation's forests is shared by many Federal and State agencies as well as private landowners. Some of the actions the Forest Service took in FY 1995 include:

- The agency developed a national Forest Health Communication Plan that defines messages, audiences, techniques, and tools for explaining forest health.

- The Forest Health Monitoring Program, in cooperation with State Foresters and the Environmental Protection Agency, continued to provide data on long-term trends in forest health for early detection and diagnosis of changes.

- The agency implemented a Western Forest Health Initiative, composed of 300 projects on national forests in the West, to make forests less susceptible to drought, insects, diseases, and wildfire, and restore forests destroyed by 1994 wildfires.

- The Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team (FHTET) was established to deliver technologies for protecting the forest.

Integrating social science into the NEPA process

Compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)— In FY 1995, the agency continued an emphasis on integrating social science into the agency's NEPA process through expanded training in social impact analysis. This course expands the basic training in forest plan implementation that has been provided for the last 4 years. Key accomplishments in meeting the agency's environmental coordination responsibilities include the following:

- Developing an adaptive/learning model with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) for managing the NEPA process and decisionmaking, including cooperative experiments to evaluate an adaptive/learning model for environmental analysis.

- Training 125 employees in Social Impact Analysis (SIA) to ensure appropriate integration of SIA into the NEPA process.

- Providing technical assistance on special projects and initiatives such as highway rights-of-way, northern spotted owl protection, range permit reissuance, and special use authorization.

FY 1995 MAJOR ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

Reinventing the Forest Service

Efforts to reinvent a Federal Government that works better and costs less began with Vice President Gore's National Performance Review in 1993. Culminating 14 months of intense consultation and input from interested parties, the Forest Service released, in December 1994, a comprehensive plan for reinventing the agency—including changes in organization, culture, and work. One significant aspect of these changes is to become more customer oriented. In FY 1995, the Forest Service published new customer service standards in the form of a pledge of service to the American people. The following pledge is the centerpiece of efforts to listen and respond to the needs of customers.

A customer-oriented agency

OUR PLEDGE

- **Visitors will always be welcomed with prompt, courteous service.**
- **Our offices, work sites, and visitor centers will be open at times convenient to our customers.**
- **Customers will receive the services and information they request, or we will explain why we cannot meet the request.**
- **Customers will be fully informed of the process required for grants, agreements, contracts, and permits and we will respond in a timely manner.**
- **Customers will be asked regularly to help us improve our services and business practices.**
- **Our facilities will be safe, clean, attractive, and informative.**
- **Our facilities and programs will be accessible to persons of all ages and abilities.**

In FY 1995, the agency made more headway on the downsizing effort begun in 1992. The total number of permanent employees at the end of the fiscal year was 30,676, a total of 4,749 less than at the end of FY 1992. In FY 1995, an early retirement and separation incentive program encouraged 573 employees to depart. Restrictions on external hires, combined with aggressive priority placement of surplus employees into continuing vacancies, brought further reductions.

International Forestry

Fiscal year 1995 was a difficult year for international programs. The fiscal year began with a budget appropriation of $7 million, the same as in FY 1994. In January, the House Budget Committee proposed to eliminate International Forestry (IF), and the IF appropriation for FY 1995 was subsequently reduced by $2 million (29 percent) in the Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-19). In order to comply with the $2 million rescission, the agency focused its limited international resources in areas where the Forest Service has a comparative advantage and where benefits to the United States were the greatest. Many of the field projects that had been planned for FY 1995 were canceled, including much of the international cooperation planned with Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and Russia, and many Sister Forest activities. About 60 percent of the $2 million rescission was taken from field unit allocations, and 40 percent from the Washington Office.

Despite these setbacks, Congress confirmed the Forest Service mandate to "provide leadership in international forestry activities and meet essential representation and liaison responsibilities with foreign governments and international organizations" (1996 Appropriations Bill, Conference Report). The Chief remains committed to leading the Forest Service into the 21st century as the world's foremost conservation organization.

The President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest

In April 1994, a Record of Decision was issued for the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest. The Plan was developed to address conflicts over timber harvesting from old-growth forests inhabited by the northern spotted owl on Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest (PNW). The Plan focuses on protecting key watersheds for at-risk anadromous (saltwater fish that migrate up river to spawn) fish species, revising individual forest plans to include ecosystem- and landscape-level analyses, and adopting experimental management approaches and adaptive management. In FY 1995, the President's Forest Plan (PFP) emphasized watershed assessments, support to rural economies, adaptive management areas, and ecosystem restoration. A total of 98 watershed analyses guided by the Interagency Watershed Analysis Guide were completed, approximately one-third of the watershed analyses expected within the PFP. Ten Public Participation plans and two Adaptive Management plans were prepared in partnership between the public, scientists, and land managers. In FY 1995, the agency offered 493 million board feet (MMBF) of timber, sold 387 MMBF, and harvested 437 MMBF under the PFP.

Supporting rural communities

Improving Forest Health

Restoration and enhancement of forest health require many tools. Research has shown that fire exclusion in fire-dependent ecosystems harms those ecosystems. As a result, the agency is now emphasizing prescribed fire as a tool to maintain the health of ecosystems. Prescribed burning is being targeted for higher risk areas, such as the wildland urban interface and areas with forest health problems. A total of 570,266 acres of NFS land were treated for fuel reductions in FY 1995.

When used appropriately, salvage harvesting can improve forest health. For example, removal of southern pine beetle-infested trees can protect nearby healthy trees. Harvest of dead and dying timber can also reduce fuel loading

and the threat of wildfire, while providing income to local economies and wood for processors and consumers. Salvage of large areas can provide an opportunity to restore a more desirable mix of vegetation. A total of 1.8 billion board feet (BBF) of salvage was included in the 4.0 BBF offered for sale in FY 1995.

Emergency Timber Salvage Sale—FY 1995 Rescissions Act

In FY 1995, in addition to the ongoing timber salvage activities, the Emergency Timber Salvage Sale Program was authorized by Congress under the 1995 Rescissions Act. This Act provides for the removal (applying current environmental standards) of diseased or insect-infested trees, dead, damaged, or downed trees affected by fire or insect attack. The definition under this Act includes the removal of associated trees lacking the characteristics of a healthy and viable ecosystem as long as they are related to the salvage component described previously. This definition is similar to that provided by the National Forest Management Act, Section 14(h).

To implement Presidential direction an interagency Memorandum of Agreement was developed between appropriate agencies. It reaffirms agency commitment to comply with all environmental laws while pursuing this emergency program. In its first report to Congress on September 1, 1995, the Forest Service committed to offering 4.5 BBF of salvage timber for sale through December 1996.

Figure 1.

FY 1995 MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE 1/

	Accomplishments 1994	1995
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM		
Miles of road constructed 2/	520	468
Miles of road reconstructed 2/	1,933	2,400
Acres of land purchased	72,889	87,332
Acres of land exchanges approved	75,757	98,407
Miles of land line location	2,704	1,837
Energy plans of mineral operation processed 3/	--	991
Non-energy plans of mineral operations processed 3/	--	5,331
Timber volume offered (billion board feet)	3.4	4.0
Timber volume harvested (billion board feet)	4.8	3.9
Acres reforested (plant/seed/site preparation) 4/	441,070	387,000
Acres of timber stand improvement (release/thin/etc.) 4/	264,558	273,300
Acres of watershed improvements	24,836	35,500
Wildlife structures completed 5/	14,350	5,844
Acres of wildlife habitat inventoried 6/	1,924	2,286
Acres of inland fish lake inventoried 3/	--	32,812
Miles of inland fish streams inventoried 3/	--	4,277
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY		
Acres of pest suppression activities completed (millions)	3.4	3.3
Acres of Federal/State rural tree planting	638,883	734,122
Acres of NFS lands treated for fuels management	384,707	541,351

1/ These measures were used in the FY 1995 CFO Report.
2/ Includes appropriated, timber purchaser credit, and purchaser election funding.
3/ New CFO measures of performance for FY 1995.
4/ Includes appropriated and Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) funding.
5/ This indicator was modified in FY 1995 to include only wildlife structures. In previous years, fish structures were included.
6/ This indicator was modified in FY 1995.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS AS GUIDED BY THE 1990 RPA STRATEGIC THEMES

I) Recreation, Wildlife, and Fisheries Resources Enhancement

In FY 1995, the agency played a major role in enhancing the quality of outdoor recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resources on NFS lands. Attention focused on restoring, protecting, and improving habitat for various plant, wildlife, and fish species.

Recreation Use

This program encompasses three components: 1) recreation management, 2) wilderness management, and 3) heritage resources. The recreation management component oversees the use of outdoor recreation facilities on NFS lands; the wilderness component oversees activities on those NFS lands that are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and the heritage resources component oversees the protection of and visitation to significant cultural resources located on NFS lands.

Recreation Management

During FY 1995, recreation seasonal capacity available was maintained at a cumulative level of 162.9 million persons at one time (PAOT's) with appropriated funding, and 167.5 million PAOT's including all funding sources. (PAOT's are calculated by multiplying the site capacity times the number of days per year that the site is open to the public.)

Experienced more than 800 million recreation visits

In FY 1995, NFS lands experienced 829.8 million recreation visits or 345.1 million RVD's. (An RVD is 12 hours of visitation by one or more persons.) (figure 2). Table 11 displays the increase in FY 1995 over FY 1994, and table 12 displays the distribution of recreation use by activity for each State. The most significant use increase occurred in mechanized travel and viewing scenery. Figure 3 shows recreation use by activity.

Figure 2.
Recreation Use, Including Wildlife and Fish

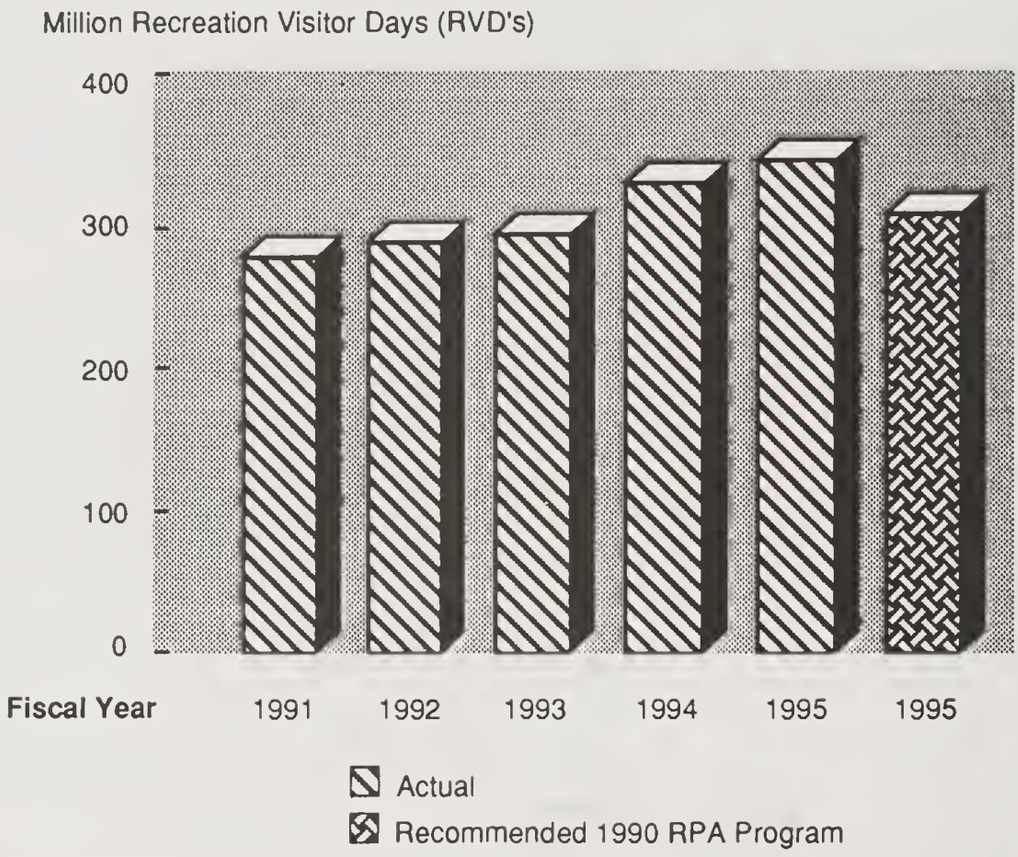
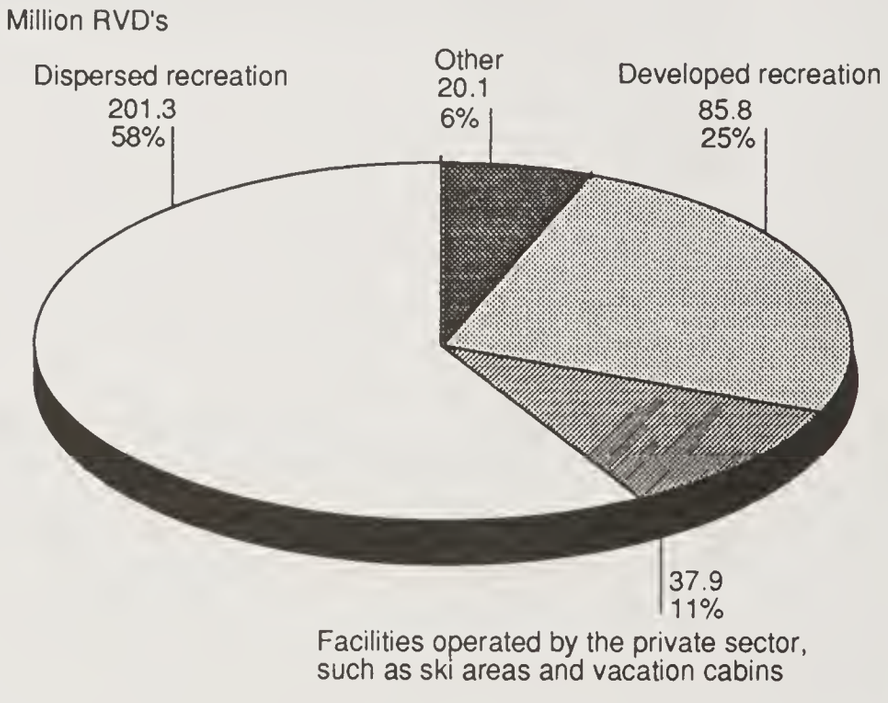


Figure 3
FY 1995 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's) by Activity

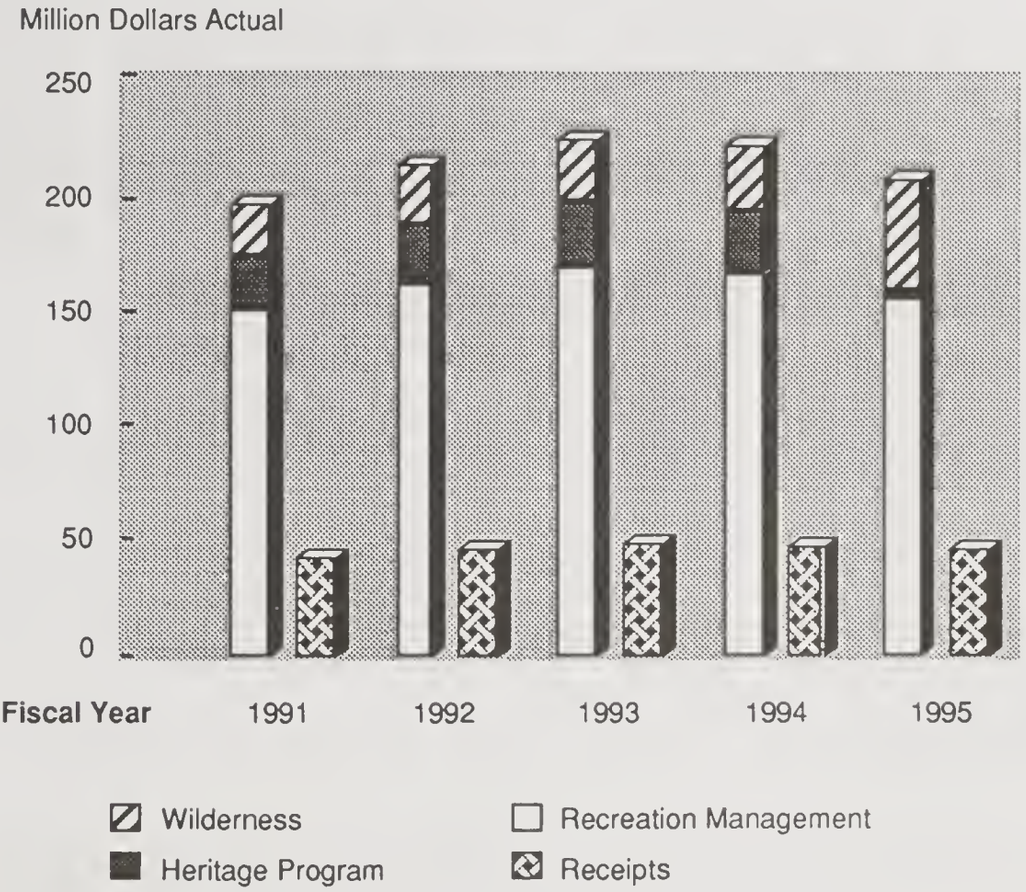


Recreation Receipts—In FY 1995, recreation receipts totaled $46.3 million, a 1-percent decrease from FY 1994. The fees recovered 29.1 percent of the total recreation use appropriation of $159.1 million (figure 4). Campgrounds and other facilities generated $9.5 million compared with $10.9 million in FY 1994. The downward trend in receipts will continue as more concessionaires agree to provide other services and maintenance in exchange for a portion of their fee. Contracting with concessionaires also provides opportunities for rural economic development.

Contracting out to support rural economies

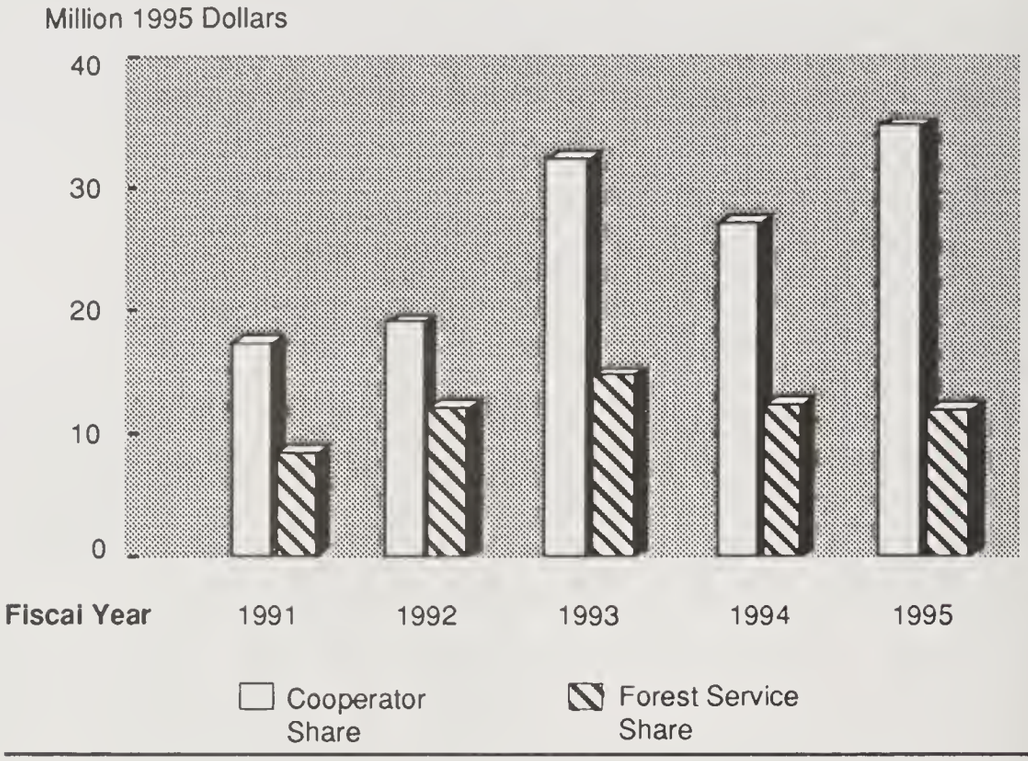
Figure 4.

Recreation—Funding and Receipts



Challenge Cost-Share—In FY 1995, the total recreation appropriated funding for the challenge cost-share program was $12 million, down from $12.7 million in FY 1994 (figure 5). The challenge cost-share (CCS) program fund, including agency and contributed funds, totaled $47.3 million.

Figure 5.
Recreation Use—Challenge Cost-Share Funding



Volunteers—Volunteers in the Touch America project contributed work valued at $24.3 million on recreation-related projects. This represents 63 percent of the total work contributed.

About 1,500 recreation partnerships

Partnerships—In FY 1995, the agency formed approximately 1,500 partnerships to accomplish recreation objectives, including the following:

- Sixty percent of all downhill skiing in the United States occurs on NFS lands. In cooperation with the 137 ski area operators, through the National Winter Sports Partnership Program, the national forests provided downhill skiing opportunities to approximately 32 million people in 1995. The partnership provided workshops to increase understanding of the National Environmental Policy Act. Partnering with the American Ski Federation and the National Ski Federation, the Forest Service developed guidelines for the industry and Federal agencies managing public lands, and hosted an "Adaptive Ski Summit" training session;

- The agency and The Walt Disney Company explored avenues to share training and expertise in universal access and exchange information;

- A partnership with the National Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Conservation Council developed a data base and library of publications supporting OHV activities; and

- The Forest Service and American Hiking Society published a report on volunteer opportunities on NFS lands.

Accessibility—In FY 1995, the Forest Service:

- Recommended national standards for outdoor developed site designs addressing accessibility as part of a Federal Advisory Committee established by the Federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board;

- Offered a comprehensive design short-course entitled "Universal Design and the Outdoor Recreation Environment" in conjunction with the University of Minnesota and Wilderness Inquiry, Inc.; and

- Produced a "Decision Tool For Federal Land Management Agencies" document to use in balancing legal mandates when addressing access to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Council on Disability, and the Wilderness Inquiry, Inc.

Scenic Byways—The National Forest Scenic Byways Program identifies routes that traverse scenic corridors with outstanding aesthetic, cultural, or historical values, and provides for increased rural tourism development. From 1988 through FY 1995, the program grew to 133 national scenic byways within NFS lands, covering over 7,600 miles in 33 States. Driving for pleasure and viewing scenery account for more than 34 percent of total outdoor recreation use on national forests.

More than 23,000 recreational facilities

Recreation Facility Management—The Forest Service manages over 23,000 facilities, including campgrounds, trailheads, boat ramps, picnic areas, and visitor centers, as well as privately owned facilities on NFS lands. These facilities can accommodate approximately 2.1 million PAOT's. In FY 1995, public use of developed recreation sites represented 85.8 million visits.

In FY 1995, the Forest Service drafted comprehensive guidelines to expand the use of private/public ventures and of concessionaires in the construction, operation, maintenance, and service delivery of developed recreation sites and services. This is a progressive effort to meet the increasing demand for recreation.

Wild and Scenic Rivers—The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created in 1968 to assure a heritage of protected waterways. The System totals about 10,680 miles, 4,385 of which are managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service, BLM, National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) established an Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council to provide a national forum to identify issues concerning implementation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In FY 1995, the Council conducted two regional public meetings to identify and address pertinent issues.

Wilderness Management

The National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) protects fragile ecosystems and preserves natural resources for scientific, educational, and historical values. The system, 398 units of national wilderness in 36 States, includes 34.6 million acres of NFS lands and 33,291 miles of trails. Recreation use in wilderness areas accounted for 13.9 million visits in FY 1995. Wilderness Management program funding totaled $46.6 million in FY 1995, down from $49.5 million in FY 1994.

The Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center continued to expand its interagency training role in support of the Forest Service, NPS, USFWS, and BLM. In FY 1995, the center trained 56 employees and registered 100 new participants for the Wilderness Correspondence Course program. During FY 1995, the correspondence course program was moved from Colorado State University to the University of Montana.

In FY 1995, a national interagency group finished a strategic plan for managing the NWPS. The plan provides an approach to formulating wilderness implementation schedules that are needed to carry out forest plan direction and assess accomplishments.

Heritage Resources

The Heritage Program protects the historic and cultural heritage of the NFS lands and shares historical, cultural, and biological information with the public for its enjoyment and education. Heritage Program funding totaled $14.6 million in FY 1995, down from $28.3 million in FY 1994, largely as a result of a one-time funding cut. In FY 1995, a total of 772,688 acres were inventoried for heritage resources with appropriated funding, and 1.7 million acres including all funding sources.

About 3 million visitors attracted by heritage events

Windows on the Past is a public access/interpretive initiative designed to increase public participation in heritage activities on NFS lands. During FY 1995, nearly 3 million visitors attended Forest Service heritage events throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Passport in Time (PIT)—During FY 1995, approximately 2,000 volunteers contributed over 65,000 hours through PIT projects. These volunteers, working with agency archaeologists, restored historic structures, evaluated heritage sites, surveyed for wilderness sites, and monitored and restored sites damaged by looters or weather. Their contributions translate into $800,000 of work on Forest Service projects.

Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Management

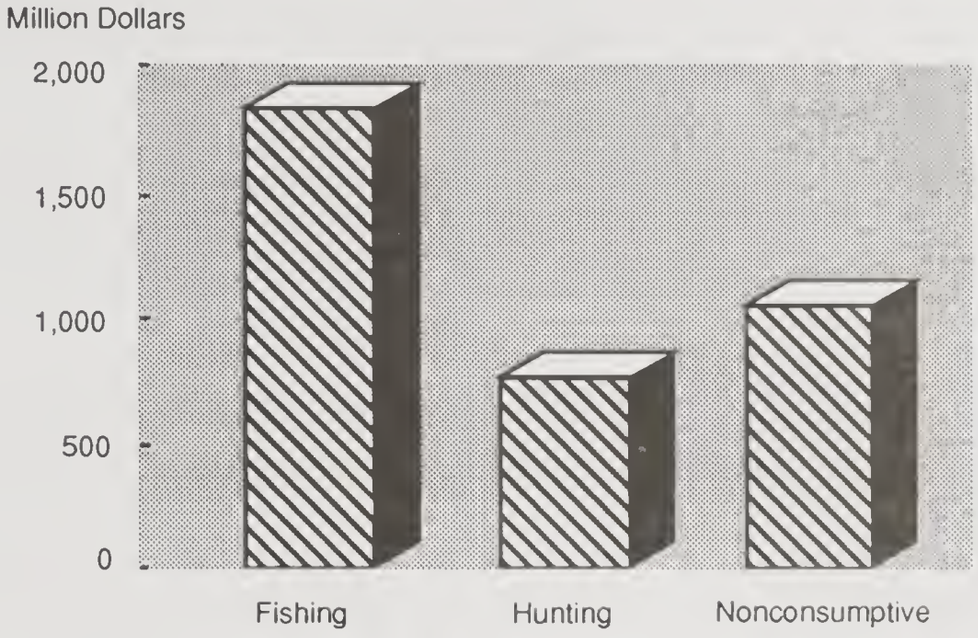
The major components of this program are wildlife, inland and anadromous fish, and rare plants management. National Forest System lands provide diverse habitats for more than 3,000 species of animals and over 3,000 rare plant species.

Wildlife Management

In FY 1995, the Forest Service accomplished 108,436 acres of wildlife habitat restoration enhancements, constructed 5,844 wildlife habitat improvement structures, and inventoried 2,286,028 acres of wildlife habitat, using appropriated funds.

"Get Wild!"—In FY 1995, the "Get Wild!" program focused on migratory birds dependent on tropical ecosystems and NFS lands. National Forest System lands provided 16.1 million activity days of sport hunting at an economic value of $768 million, and 33.1 million activity days of wildlife and fish viewing at an economic value of over $1 billion (figure 6).

Figure 6.
FY 1995 Wildlife and Fisheries Benefits



Celebrating Wildflowers—In FY 1995, the Forest Service hosted more than 100,000 participants at Celebrating Wildflowers events. The agency continued hosting a national 1-800 phone line with bloom reports and highlights of festivals and events.

Wildlife and Fisheries Ecology (WFE) Program—In FY 1995, using techniques for inventorying and monitoring wildlife, fish, and rare plants, the WFE Program assisted with data base development and application on NFS lands.

Fisheries Management (Anadromous and Inland)

Fish habitat restoration and enhancement

In FY 1995, the Forest Service restored and enhanced 4,966 lake acres and 531 stream miles of anadromous fish habitat with protection and maintenance funds. In total, 110,104 lake acres and 2,208 stream miles of anadromous fish habitat were inventoried. The agency also restored and enhanced 7,725 lake acres and 864 stream miles of inland fish habitat. A total of 32,812 lake acres and 4,277 stream miles of inland fish habitat were inventoried. These accomplishments were achieved using appropriated funds.

"Rise to the Future"—The agency manages world-class fisheries resources that include 2.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, 200,000 miles of rivers and streams, and 16,500 miles of coast and shoreline. These habitats support many aquatic species important to sport, commercial, and subsistence fisheries.

National Fishing Week—In partnership with Federal, State, and local partners, the Forest Service hosted approximately 88,000 children and adults at over 300 events during the 1995 National Fishing Week.

"Bring Back the Natives"—This partnership, involving the Forest Service, BLM, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, improves the status of 28 threatened and endangered native aquatic species on public lands through riparian area rehabilitation, watershed restoration, and species reintroduction. Since its creation in 1992, 86 cooperatively funded projects in 15 States have been completed.

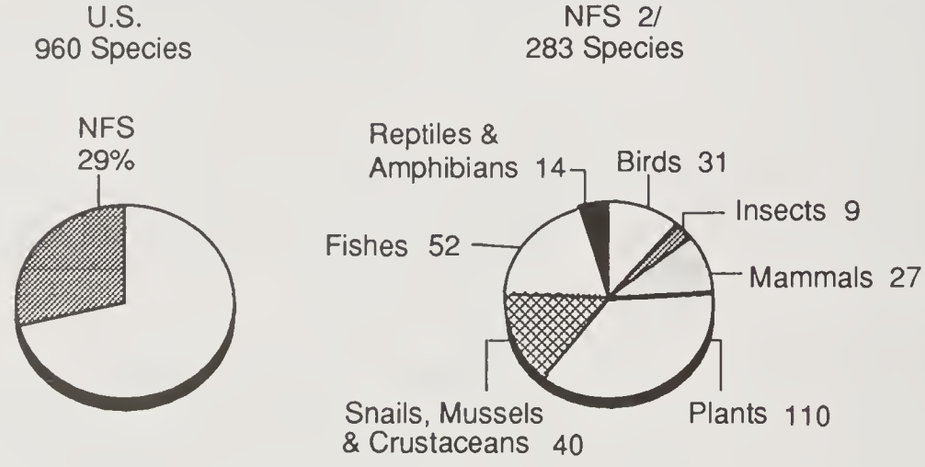
Rare Plants (Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species) Management

In FY 1995, using appropriated funds, the agency accomplished 75,666 terrestrial acres, 309 aquatic acres, and 61 stream miles of threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species habitat restoration/enhancement, and constructed 3,435 habitat improvement structures. The agency inventoried 3.8 million terrestrial acres of TES species habitat in FY 1995.

NFS lands are home to 283 endangered or threatened species.

"Every Species Counts"—The national forests and grasslands provide homes to 283 plant and animal species federally listed as endangered or threatened (figure 7). This represents 29 percent of all such federally listed species.

Figure 7.
Species Federally Listed as Endangered or Threatened—FY 1995 1/



1/ These species include all varieties of life--from mammals to plants to mussels.
2/ No change in numbers of species listed on NFS lands, mainly due to moratorium.

Partnerships—The agency works with 44 State fish and wildlife agencies that manage animal populations and with more than 50 other Federal agencies and national conservation groups.

In FY 1995, the agency maintained 3,356 partners, 205 more than the previous year. The Forest Service and its partners turned $17.9 million of Federal funding into $44.3 million worth of habitat improvement projects on NFS lands. These partnerships made possible the completion of 3,122 habitat improvement projects for wildlife, fish, and TES species.

II) Ensuring Environmentally Acceptable Commodity Production

The agency continues to ensure that all commodity production on NFS lands is conducted in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Rangeland Management

Under this program, the agency manages and improves rangelands (including grazing allotments), controls noxious weeds, and manages wild horses and burros on NFS lands.

Rangeland restoration

In FY 1995, rangeland management dealt with the pending expiration in 1995 and 1996 of nearly half of all term grazing permits, impacting over 4,500 livestock operations and 50 million acres of land. The agency developed and implemented a strategy to issue new permits in compliance with environmental laws without disrupting permittees' ranching operations. The program continues to reflect an ecosystem perspective emphasizing restoration and long-term health of rangelands, and meaningful participation by people who share them. Riparian area restoration, watershed protection, maintenance of soil productivity, and improvement of rangeland conditions were management priorities. Closer partnerships with rangeland users gave rise to creative approaches aimed at promoting both ecological health and quality of life for rural families and communities.

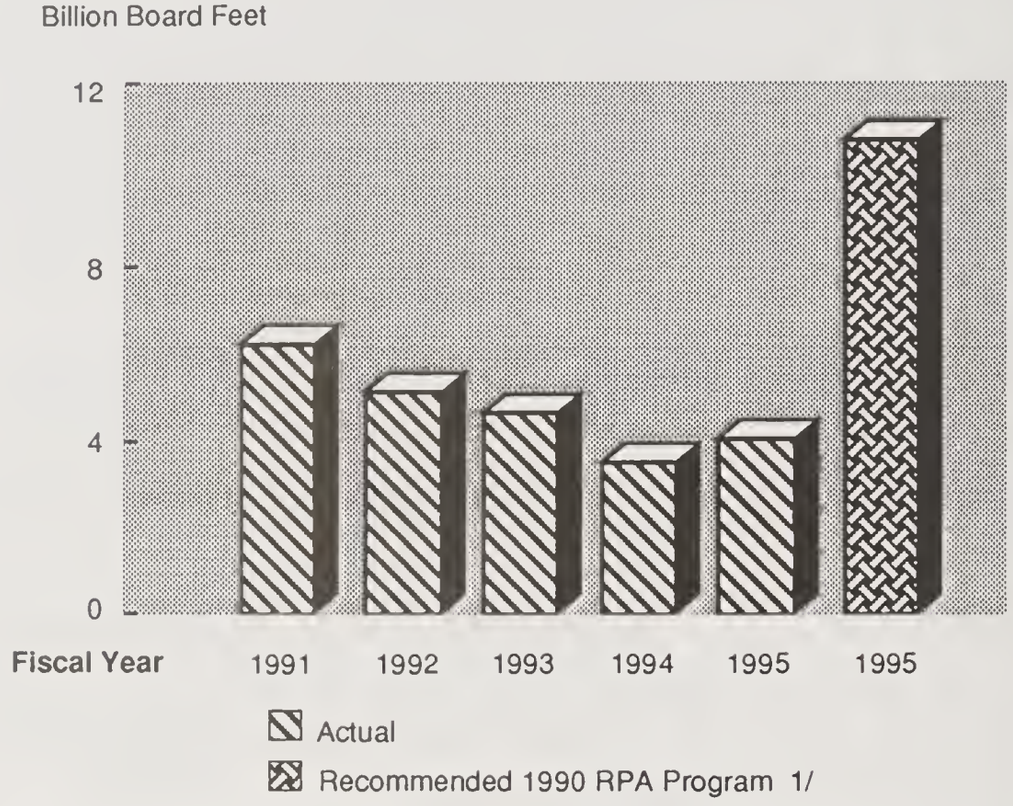
In FY 1995, approximately 53.9 million acres of rangeland vegetation were managed in partial or full compliance with forest plan standards and guidelines. A total of 44,741 acres were treated with nonstructural improvements (e.g., prescribed burning, seeding, and mechanical treatment), including 27,002 acres using appropriated funds; and 2,192 structural improvements (e.g., fences, water developments, and handling facilities) were constructed, including 1,603 improvements using appropriated funds. The range acreage accommodated 9.9 million "head months" of permitted grazing by domestic livestock. Range managers accomplished noxious weed control treatments on 64,726 acres, including 29,949 acres using appropriated funds. About 1.6 million acres of rangeland with riparian vegetation were managed in partial or full compliance with forest plan standards during FY 1995.

Wood Products

Understanding the extent and condition of timber resources on NFS lands helps to identify lands suitable for timber production and areas requiring intensive forest management. Timber resource inventories provide the information needed to compile land classification, determine timber volume, and monitor growth rates. Timber data and other resource information are gathered for developing and implementing ecosystem management principles.

Timber volume offered, sold, and harvested—In FY 1995, the Forest Service offered 4.0 billion board feet (BBF) for sale, sold 2.9 BBF, and harvested 3.9 BBF from NFS lands. Of the total amount offered, 493 MMBF was part of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest. These accomplishments reflect 0.2 BBF less sold and 0.9 BBF less harvested than in FY 1994 (see figure 8 and table 25). The reduction in volume sold is partly attributable to a large amount of timber not offered until late in FY 1995.

Figure 8.
Total Timber Offered



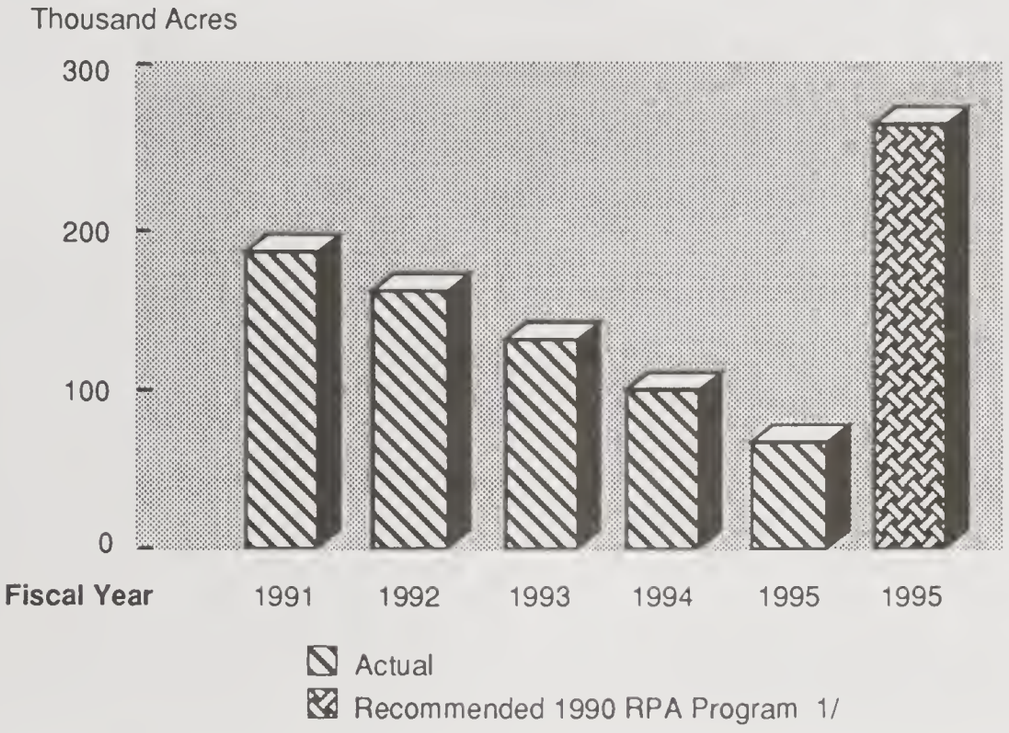
1/ Since completion of the 1990 RPA Program, increased protection of threatened and endangered species such as the northern spotted owl and the red-cockaded woodpecker, and increased protection of oldgrowth and watersheds have resulted in less timber offered than proposed in the 1990 RPA Program.

The increase in volume offered for sale in FY 1995 is in part attributable to emphasis under the Emergency Timber Salvage Sale Program. This program was authorized by Congress under the 1995 Rescissions Act . A total of 1.8 BBF of salvage volume was offered for sale.

Clearcutting declined 33 percent in FY 1995.

Clearcutting—Total acres clearcut declined from 100,796 in FY 1994 to 67,899 acres in FY 1995 (see figure 9). The use of clearcutting as a standard commercial harvest method has declined over the past few years.

Figure 9.
Clearcut Harvests



1/ Since completion of the 1990 RPA Program, clearcut acreage has declined both as a result of reductions in total timber harvest acreage and more rapid shifting away from clearcutting as a standard commercial harvest method.

Reforestation—A total of 387,000 acres of NFS lands were reforested, primarily with genetically improved seedlings, using appropriated and Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) funds. This compares to 441,000 acres in FY 1994. In the past few years there has been a steady decline in the total acres reforested due to a slow decline in timber harvesting, and a shift away from regeneration harvesting, including clearcutting.

Silvicultural Examinations—Silvicultural examinations provide data on existing ecological habitat, tree stand conditions (age, size, health, and vigor), and capabilities, growth, and mortality trends on a given site. Data are used to develop integrated resource prescriptions to meet forest plan objectives. In FY 1995, the Forest Service completed silvicultural examinations on 1.9 million acres.

Integrated resource prescriptions

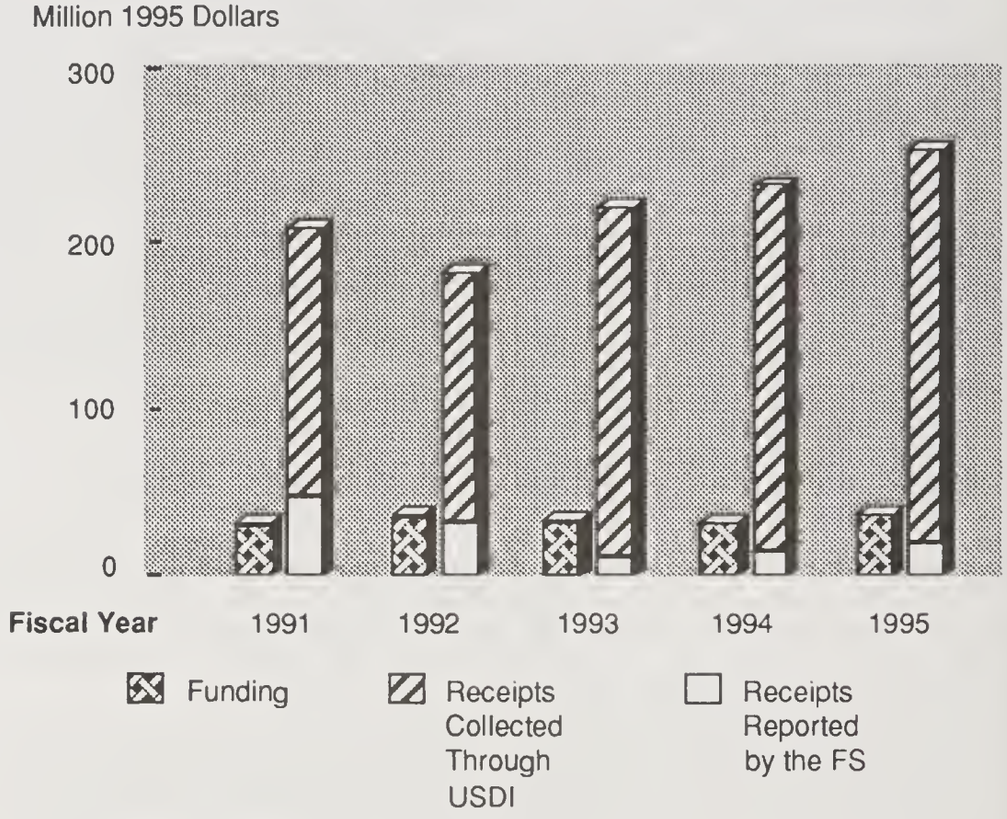
Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)—During FY 1995, NFS lands receiving TSI treatments totaled 273,300 acres using appropriated and K-V funds, compared to 264,558 acres in FY 1994. TSI activities include timber stand release, precommercial thinning, pruning, and fertilization.

Minerals and Geology Management

The Minerals and Geology Management (M&GM) program assists in providing energy and mineral commodities from NFS lands and supporting other agency programs by making geologic information available. The components of the M&GM program include processing and administering operations to explore, develop, and produce energy and mineral resources from NFS lands. The value of minerals produced from national forest mineral

operations in FY 1995 is estimated at $3.5 billion. The M&GM program, funded at $38 million in FY 1995, returned $253 million to the Treasury (figure 10).

Figure 10.
Minerals—Funding and Receipts



During FY 1995 the M&GM program produced 12 million barrels of oil, 325 million cubic feet of gas, 115 million tons of coal (the two largest coal mines in the country are within NFS lands), 142 million pounds of lead (55 percent of the domestic lead production), and over 5.5 million tons of phosphate.

Forest Pest Management

Technical and financial assistance to improve forest health

Forest pest management provides technical and financial assistance to Federal land managers and private landowners through the State forestry organizations. The program objectives are: to detect and evaluate insect and disease epidemics; to monitor forest health; and to coordinate Forest Service pesticide use.

Survey and Technical Assistance accomplishments

The agency completed detection and evaluation surveys on 175 million acres of Federal lands of which 130 million acres were on NFS lands. Surveys were also completed on 482 million acres of cooperative State and private lands. Land managers received survey findings, recommendations, and advice about suppression needs and available alternatives.

Prevention and Suppression accomplishments
As part of an integrated pest management approach to forest protection, the agency conducts suppression in areas where it is biologically effective, economically efficient, and environmentally acceptable.

- Gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, and other insect and disease prevention and suppression activities were completed on 2.4 million acres of NFS and other Federal lands. Similar activities were completed on 0.9 million acres of cooperative State and private lands.

- The agency continued to produce a biological insecticide for use in environmentally sensitive areas for gypsy moth suppression. About 3,000 acres were treated in the suppression program and in the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Asian gypsy moth eradication program.

- The Forest Service and APHIS continued to strengthen safeguards against the introduction of exotic pests into North America.

Special Projects accomplishments
During FY 1995, a total of 38 demonstration projects continued to yield results. For example, the USDA National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP) evaluated the benefits and environmental risks of using pesticides in forest management.

Fire Protection

The Fire Protection program protects lives, property, and natural resources from wildfire on both Federal and non-Federal lands. The two components of the program concerned with NFS and adjacent lands are 1) presuppression and fuels management activities, and 2) wildfire suppression.

Fuels management to avoid catastrophic fires

In FY 1995, about 541,351 acres of NFS land were treated for fuels reduction using appropriated funds, and 570,266 acres including contributed funding. A total of 9,294 wildfires burned about 254,000 acres of NFS land.

A record-high amount of $189 million worth of excess property was acquired for the State cooperators. An inventory of approximately $696 million worth of accountable property is maintained across 50 States and 6 territories.

The increased oversight and accountability of past performance resulted in the completion of the following reviews and reports in FY 1995: "Course to the Future: Positioning Fire and Aviation Management," "Fire Suppression Costs on Large Fires - A Review of the 1994 Fire Season," and "Fire Economics Assessment Report." In conjunction with the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Forest Service completed two other significant reviews: "Interagency Management Review Team - Final Report" (South Canyon fatalities), and "Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review" (draft).

Cooperative Forestry

Cooperative Forestry encourages sound ecological approaches to managing State and private forest lands and helps communities develop sustainable economies. The goal is to strengthen the capacity of people and organizations to achieve sustainable ecosystems and communities through partnerships. State and local governments, private landowners, and rural commu-

nities receive technical and financial assistance to sustain healthy forests across ownerships.

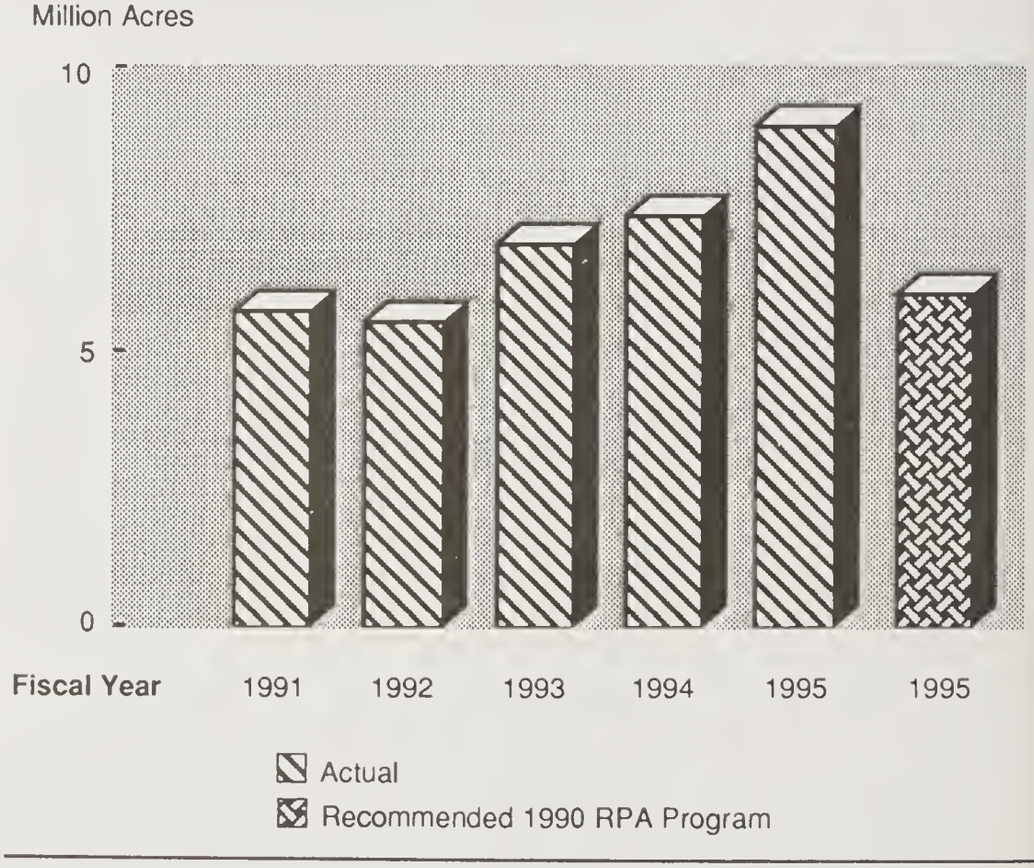
Cooperative Forestry plays a vital role in the Forest Service's mission to be a conservation leader beyond NFS lands. Private landowners will determine the future of half of the Nation's forests. Work is carried out across political and ownership boundaries through collaboration and partnerships.

Ecosystems include people; and healthy ecosystems are predicated upon healthy communities of people—and vice versa. The Forest Service supports this linkage through forest-based community development and urban and community forestry. This work helps rural and urban communities solve problems to enhance the quality of the environment, contribute to their social and economic vitality, and build the capacity of people and organizations.

Forest Stewardship Programs—These technical and cost-share programs are the foundation of landowner assistance efforts, providing assistance to nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners to improve the protection and use of natural resources. Approximately 2.3 million acres of land were enrolled under Forest Stewardship by the end of FY 1995, compared to 3.5 million acres in FY 1994. In FY 1995, assistance to NIPF landowners through Federal/State cooperation led to the development of multiresource management plans on 9 million acres (figure 11). Also in FY 1995, joint Federal/State cooperation led to 734,122 acres of trees being planted, 95,239 more than in FY 1994.

Private landowners reforested 734,122 acres.

Figure 11.
State and Private Forestry Multiresource Plans 1/



1/ Includes acres funded by forest resource management and stewardship.

Forest Legacy Program—The Legacy program conserves crucial private forests from conversion to non-forest uses. Plans to conserve forests have been approved and completed in partnership with 11 States. Purchasing conservation easements is the most common method of keeping forests from being converted to other uses. In FY 1995, three conservation easement cases were completed, protecting 320 acres of forest land.

Technical and financial assistance to 1,600 rural communities

Economic Action Programs—In FY 1995, a total of 1,600 rural communities received direct technical and financial assistance. Under the economic adjustment side of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, 250 rural communities in the region received direct assistance. With the aid of over 2,000 partners, the Forest Service helped rural people solve resource problems, take advantage of natural resource-based opportunities, and collaborate towards ensuring sustainable communities. Economic diversification activities such as wildlife viewing, tourism, and cultural heritage, as well as developing value-added wood products and increasing secondary wood processing, supported alternatives to simple timber harvesting. In developing solutions that integrate environmental, economic, and social concerns, communities are achieving success in capacity building through revitalized relationships and strategic vision.

Urban and Community Forestry Program—This program promotes capacity building in cities and rural communities to advance the management of trees, forests, and related resources in urban and suburban environments. The program provides leadership in defining and implementing a strategic vision that involves all of the various partners in the urban forestry delivery system. In FY 1995, a total of 7,258 urban and suburban communities received assistance through State forestry organizations.

Natural Resource Conservation Education

The Natural Resource Conservation Education (NRCE) Program is an internally funded program that increases awareness, knowledge, and appreciation of natural resources and ecosystems. In FY 1995, the NRCE program leveraged approximately $1.2 million with other Federal, State, and local agencies; schools; and private industries to fund nearly 240 projects nationwide.

Watershed and Air Management

The Watershed and Air Management program ties together the multiple factors affecting forest ecosystem management. The program components help to define and manage ecosystems through soil inventories, watershed improvements, air resource protection and pollution mitigation, and related activities.

Soil—During FY 1995, soil resource inventories were accomplished on about 9.8 million acres. These inventories assess the status and condition of soils, vegetation, geology, landform, and climate.

Water—During FY 1995, about 49,641 acres of watershed improvements were completed on NFS lands (35,500 acres with appropriated funds).

Air—The Air Resources Program has two main parts: 1) protecting sensitive areas from effects of air pollution, and 2) mitigating the effects of pollution generated by Forest Service activities.

The Forest Service collects data from over 400 remote automatic weather stations and processes and stores it in the weather information management system (WIMS) for resource management applications.

iii) Improved Scientific Knowledge About Natural Resources

This component of the RPA theme is directed at sound resource management, technological advances, and new scientific information, all essential to meeting current and future resource needs.

Scientific Research

Scientific support to manage 1.6 billion acres

Forest Service research provides the scientific support needed to manage and sustain the natural resources of 1.6 billion acres of forests and rangelands.

Strategy for the 90's—The strategic plan, "Strategy for the 90's for USDA Forest Service Research" is closely aligned with the USDA's Draft 1995 RPA Program. It embodies critical forestry research needs as outlined in the 1990 National Research Council report "Forestry Research: A Mandate for Change." Following these directives, the agency completed 3,021 research accomplishments, including books, papers, reports, and audio/visual materials (table 49). The research program is conducted at seven experiment stations, which focus on regional forest research issues; at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, which conducts research with national and global implications; and at the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.

In FY 1995, Forest Service Research was funded under three broad budget line items:

- **Foundation Research** involves long-term applied and basic research including forest fire and atmospheric sciences, forest insects and diseases, forest management, forest environment, forest products and operations, and renewable resources economics and recreation.

- **Forest Resources and Management Research** addresses specific problems such as global change, interaction of human populations with natural resources, recycling and wood use, TES species, forest inventory and monitoring, and the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest.

- **Ecosystems Research** focuses on large scale studies to provide the scientific and technical information needed to set policy and to manage, restore, and sustain healthy forest and rangeland ecosystems.

Understanding Ecosystems

Ecosystem management challenges the agency to conduct research needed to manage the Nation's forest and rangeland resources for complex ecological and social values and global issues, as well as for traditional products and services. Large-scale ecosystem management studies, such as the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, emphasize ecological relationships,

conservation of biological diversity, sustained productivity, forest health, socio-economic considerations, and new ecosystem management techniques.

Understanding the Interaction Between Forests and the Atmosphere—Understanding how components of the global ecosystem interact is important to land managers. Recent scientific findings of the interaction between forests and the atmosphere include:

- Scientists have found that ozone decreases the growth of aspen and that steadily increasing levels of carbon dioxide multiply that effect. This combination can lead to losses in productivity and genetic diversity.
- Nitric acid vapor in urban smog damages trees and degrades water quality. Smog threatens drinking water sources worldwide, leading to human health problems and higher costs for water.
- The development of an integrated model to link varying climate conditions to models that describe ecosystems, forest economics, and carbon accounting.

Information technologies to assist decisionmakers

Improving the Decisionmaking Process—Research scientists use information technologies to develop better decisionmaking tools for natural resource managers. Accomplishments for FY 1995 were as follows:

- The development of a Water Erosion Prediction Project model to estimate effects of forest operations.
- A study was conducted of how the tropical rainforest in Puerto Rico recovers from hurricanes and landslides.
- A 12-year study of biological diversity revealed over 200 plant species on sites that had been referred to as "biological deserts"—these results are promising for landowners interested in biodiversity as well as production.
- Under an interagency project funded by the National Science Foundation, a comparison of long-term hydrologic data from four different ecoregions began to develop models of large geographic systems.

Gaining New Information Through On-The-Ground Ecosystem Assessments—Results from FY 1995 studies showed the following:

- Many freshwater mussels in the Southeast are at risk of extinction. In exploring potential causes, researchers found that the larval stage of several mussel species must attach to fish to survive and disperse.
- Mapping the distribution of fish and aquatic habitat for a large-scale assessment of the Columbia River Basin identified large areas of deteriorated habitat and invasions by exotic fish. Managers are using this information to develop land management strategies for rebuilding populations of native species.

Understanding Relationships Between People and Natural Resources
Increased diversification of resource uses and differing perceptions among

user groups challenge efforts to achieve consensus on how to manage natural resources.

Stewardship of Wildlife and Rangeland—FY 1995 research accomplishments included gaining information on the public's perception of the use of public land for livestock grazing. From 1991 to 1994, scientists surveyed visitors to a national forest and found that more than two-thirds found grazing to be at least conditionally acceptable in high-recreational-use areas.

Understanding Evolving Needs and Interests of People—Researchers have recently found that:

- Outdoor recreationists in the future will tend to be older, from urban areas, and from more diverse racial and ethnic groups. These findings provide the basis for changes in the design and management of recreation settings.

- Reductions in Federal harvest in the Pacific Northwest are likely to change regional timber markets, but will have much smaller impacts nationally and internationally.

Benefits and risks of fire to ecosystems

The Role of Fire—Studies to predict and track fire behavior will allow managers to weigh the benefits/risks of fire to ecosystems. In FY 1995, studies included:

- Intensive sampling of fire-scarred trees across the entire span of conifer forests in the Southwest using fire chronologies to determine the effects of logging on fire. Results can be used to develop management options for decreasing the potential for catastrophic fires.

- Sowing exotic grasses after forest fires in the northern Rockies reduces regrowth of native plants. Managers have used these findings to tailor postfire soil stabilization efforts to local conditions, resulting in greater effectiveness at lower cost.

Understanding How Diseases and Pests Affect Forest Health—The unhealthy condition of approximately 50 percent of forests can be traced to insect pests that have upset the original balance of a particular ecosystem. Fiscal year 1995 research findings of environmentally sensitive ways to mitigate the damage include:

- A substance extracted from pine trees has proven to be effective in inhibiting attack by southern pine beetles.

- Studies of the lifecycle of pine shoot beetles resulted in the modification of inspection techniques and Federal quarantine procedures.

- Research on pinewood nematodes revealed that heating wood will eliminate this parasite and make the wood safe for export.

Extending the Wood Fiber Resource—Research to lengthen the useful life of products and to develop methods and materials for recycling wood fiber resulted in the following:

- A technology being patented forms waste fiber into molded products such as picture frames and architectural molding.

- A computer program was developed that helps furniture manufacturers improve the efficiency of their operations.

Understanding and Expanding Resource Options

Research scientists help determine which protection and management practices are most suitable for sustaining ecosystems while providing wise use of all resources.

Wood and Fiber Resources—FY 1995 studies include the following:

- Researchers studied cut-to-length systems as a tool for ecosystem-based management. The study showed significant reductions in soil disturbance, improved recovery of commodities, and favorable economics for operations in areas with these concerns.

- A series of 18 papers entitled "Quantitative Silviculture for Hardwood Stands of the Alleghenies" offers a practical system for applying the results of ecological research. Based on 25 years of study, this information provides tools for producing high-quality hardwood timber while practicing sustainable forestry.

- Researchers developed methods for predicting the growth and value of hurricane-damaged trees, for estimating the risk of future storm damage to plantations, and for determining harvest and replanting strategies after a storm.

Understanding the relationship between an ecosystem's components...

Fish, Wildlife, and Water Resources—Understanding the relationship between an ecosystem's components is critical to maintaining its viability. Toward this goal, scientists have recently accomplished the following:

- A review of ecosystem effects of gold suction dredging from stream beds served as the basis for the settlement of litigation against the Forest Service and as a guide to national management of this type of mining.

- The populations of many neotropical migrant birds have declined over the last 25 years. Studies indicate that the best regional conservation strategy for migratory songbirds is to identify, maintain, and restore large tracts of forest habitat.

- Models developed to predict effects of altered stream flows on fish populations are being used by land managers to protect and restore sensitive populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

IV) Responding to Global Resource Issues

Through the Forest Service, the United States conducts scientific exchanges and technology transfer activities with other countries to assist in the management of forest and rangeland ecosystems, and to reduce adverse impacts on global ecosystems.

International Forestry

Due to budget constraints, many of the projects planned for FY 1995 were canceled, including much of the cooperation with Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, and the Sister Forest program.

Consistent with the Congressional mandate to "provide leadership in international forestry activities and meet essential representation and liaison responsibilities with foreign governments and international organizations," the agency remained committed to leading the way into the next century as the world's foremost conservation organization.

Promoting sustainable forest management

Strategic Plan for International Cooperation—In January 1995, the Chief approved the Forest Service "Strategic Plan for International Cooperation." The plan reflects a consensus among the agency's leaders and key external partners on the international role of the Forest Service. It emphasizes two long-term strategic goals: 1) advancing sustainable forest management in the United States, and 2) promoting sustainable forest management in other countries that also benefits the United States.

Sustainable Forest Management—The agency played a key role in the "Montreal Process," which resulted in 10 countries adopting a set of "criteria and indicators for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests." The Forest Service also played a key role in developing United States policy positions for the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development.

International Forest Products Trade—In FY 1995, the Forest Service provided technical input for the United States-Canada softwood lumber consultations. The Forest Service served in an advisory capacity to the United States delegation to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies—In FY 1995, the Forest Service provided forestry and environmental expertise to USAID missions in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Russia.

Cooperation with International Organizations—Notable events in FY 1995 included the first global Forest Ministers Meeting hosted by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the biennial FAO Committee on Forestry. These meetings brought together heads and representatives of national forestry agencies to address issues including timber certification, deforestation in the Tropics, international trade, and strengthening natural resource institutions in developing countries.

Disaster Assistance—The Forest Service provided support to the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) through the Disaster Assistance Support Program (DASP). In FY 1995, Forest Service employees were deployed to Bosnia, northern Iraq, Rwanda, Haiti, Egypt, Angola, Zambia, and El Salvador, and provided communications support in OFDA headquarters. On behalf of the State Department, the Forest Service trained government employees from various agencies who will be called upon to respond to future international disasters.

International Visitors Program—In FY 1995, over 300 foreign visitors from 40 countries came to the United States for training or cooperative activities. Visits ranged from short study tours, to seasonal apprenticeships on national forests, to 6-month internships at the Forest Products Laboratory. Most visits were initiated and funded by foreign countries.

Science and Technology Exchange—Through participation in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and direct bilateral exchange with individual scientists, the Forest Service exchanges science and technology to benefit forestry in the United States. Examples include: cooperating with Australian scientists to advance silvicultural treatments; conducting research in Brazil on ecotourism, fire, and forest management; cooperating with scientists in Canada, Europe, and Russia on forest pest monitoring and prevention; researching forest genetics with Asian and European scientists; cooperating with Mexico on wildlife and ecosystem research; and conducting research with European institutes on the effects of acid deposition on temperate forests.

Research activities—In FY 1995, the agency conducted research to support international initiatives. Significant accomplishments include:

Restoring biodiversity and productivity

- The Forest Service and seven other countries initiated research on restoring sites degraded by tropical deforestation. In collaboration with universities and research organizations, and with funding from the World Bank and other sources, this research seeks to develop techniques to restore biodiversity and productivity in deforested areas.

- To combat the infestation of gypsy moths from Europe and Asia, cooperative studies between the Forest Service and industry developed lighting that is less attractive to the moths. The lighting can be used in ports and other transportation centers, reducing the risk of gypsy moth infestation on vessels bound for the United States.

International support in forest management—In FY 1995, the agency cooperated and exchanged technologies with Central and South America through:

- the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF), which took the lead in many cooperative activities and provided direct support to USAID missions in the Caribbean.

- participating in Sister Forest program partnerships. Activities include recreation management, fire prevention, training in natural forest management, forest inventory, waterfowl habitat management, environmental education, watershed management, and neotropical migratory bird surveys.

- signing a focus country plan for Forest Service cooperation with Mexico.

- signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation to conduct cooperative activities.

- producing English and Spanish versions of a training video on environmental analysis that will be used to train USAID environmental officers worldwide.

- cooperating with FAO to provide technical assistance on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to assess changes in forest cover and biodiversity in Central America.

- providing specialized training in law enforcement and investigation procedures for combatting unauthorized timber harvesting.

Cooperation with Asia and the Pacific—In FY 1995, the Forest Service took part in cooperative activities in Asia and the Pacific, with a focus on its joint program with Indonesia. The Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (IPIF), located in Hawaii and managed by the Pacific Southwest Research Station, leads Forest Service cooperation with other countries and with U.S. territories throughout the Pacific. The FY 1995 Rescissions Act interrupted plans to expand cooperation with Asia and the Pacific. Nonetheless, several activities were accomplished.

- Activities with the Indonesia Ministry of Forestry included fire training, road engineering, and technical assistance and training in ecotourism, forest resource monitoring, and remote sensing technologies.

- IPIF's international cooperation included agroforestry, watershed and natural forest management, training in grasslands rehabilitation, and protecting native Hawaiian plant and animal species from extinction due to invasions of exotic species.

- In cooperation with USAID and nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), the Forest Service provided training in preparing environmental impact assessments and collaborated on sustainable forest management and technology transfer.

- The agency worked with FAO to develop a forestry training and education data base for countries throughout Asia.

Scientific and technical cooperation with Russia

Additional International Cooperation—In partnership with USAID, the World Bank, and public and private organizations, the Forest Service engages in scientific and technical cooperation with Russia. The Forest Service is also a major partner of USAID, the Peace Corps, and NGO's in Africa. Activities in FY 1995 included the development of program assessments, collaboration with FAO on pest management, videotechnology applications, ecotourism development, and multiresource inventory and monitoring.

V) Program Enabling Activities

Infrastructure

The Forest Service infrastructure, including facilities, utilities, and travel routes, is developed and maintained using ecosystem management principles to meet public and administrative needs. In FY 1995, the Infrastructure Information Management System was upgraded and used to provide a shared information environment for Forest Service constructed features.

Obliterated more than 2,000 miles of roads on NFS lands

Roads—During FY 1995, the Forest Service constructed 468.4 miles of new road, 51.3 miles less than in FY 1994, and reconstructed 2,399.6 miles. In FY 1995, a total of 2,125.7 miles of road no longer needed to manage the national forests were obliterated, and the land was restored for resource production. This is the fifth consecutive year that the total miles of new road construction have decreased.

Bridges—The bridge operation and maintenance program includes regular inspection, load capacity rating, and posting of restricted bridges in accordance with Federal Highway Administration standards. In FY 1995, NFS lands had over 7,800 road bridges on the Forest Development Road System, and more than 3,500 trail bridges. During FY 1995, 43 new bridges were constructed and 22 were reconstructed, 9 of them having timber as the primary structural component. Bridge construction and reconstruction accomplished with appropriated dollars and with purchaser credit are shown in table 36.

Trails—Approximately 66,193 miles of trails were maintained on NFS lands in FY 1995, compared to approximately 70,400 miles of trails maintained in FY 1994. Additionally, 2,139 miles of trails were constructed/reconstructed in FY 1995 and 266 miles were contributed by partners and volunteers, for a total of 2,405 miles. The total trail system contains 125,422 miles. During FY 1995, 32 million recreation visitor days were spent using trails. This accounts for 9 percent of all recreation use on NFS lands.

Facilities—The agency manages approximately 22 million square feet of owned office and related space plus 6 million square feet of agency leased and GSA controlled space with an annual rental of $62 million. The agency also manages approximately 4,000 units of living quarters for employees with an estimated value of $375 million.

A major part of the maintenance program continued to be the identification and management of asbestos and accessibility surveys. Work continued on providing equal facilities for both genders. Because of the age of the buildings, and energy conservation and accessibility standards, the backlog of maintenance work increased from an estimated $91 million in FY 1994 to $96 million in FY 1995. Maintenance funds were also used to comply with the Energy Policy Act of 1992, to address indoor air quality issues for management of historic structures, and for compliance with other building code requirements.

Information Systems and Technology—Information resources management (IRM) has a key role in each one of the RPA strategic themes. It is designed to be in concert with the performance goals of the agency by supporting internal and external customers.

The Forest Service technology modernization program called Project 615 provides for an open systems environment to be implemented in two phases: a pilot-year phase and a full-implementation phase. Beginning with FY 1995, the procurement life cycle of Project 615 is 8 years. The major new capability that Project 615 technology brings to the agency is Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which is essential for conducting effective ecosystems management. Geographic Information Systems is a set of tools used to facilitate the storage, retrieval, analysis, and presentation of geographic or spatial information about natural resources and the environment. Besides GIS, the new technology will support office automation, software development, and data base management. To help facilitate the implementation of this new technology, three Centers of Excellence were created and became operational in FY 1995: 1) the Open Systems Environment (OSE); 2) the GIS Center of Excellence; and 3) the National Information Management Repository (NIMR).

Three new Centers of Excellence for new technology

Procurement, Federal Assistance, and Property Management

Procurement—The agency spent approximately $800 million for goods and services in FY 1995. Over 70 percent of total contract and purchase order dollars went to small businesses. Awards to disadvantaged businesses exceeded $48 million and totaled $28 million to women-owned firms.

Federal Assistance—Forest Service dollars benefited States, research, international organizations, and other organizations through a variety of grants and cooperative agreements totaling more than $376 million and 5,000 actions.

Property managers oversee more than $2 billion worth of Forest Service personal property, including property on loan to State forestry departments. The agency also supports the President's initiative on recycling with emphasis on both procurement and efficient disposal of recyclable materials. The agency's strategy for waste prevention and recycling is available on the World Wide Web at: http://www.Forest Service.fed.us/land/recycle.html.

Interagency agreement with BLM

Mapping and Digital Spatial Data—During FY 1995, the Forest Service and the BLM signed an interagency agreement to fund Township Protraction Diagrams through the year 2000. Under this agreement the Forest Service and the BLM will cooperate on the production of protraction diagrams for areas that are a part of NFS lands.

In FY 1995, the Geometronics Service Center (GSC) updated 1,300 primary base series maps (1:24,000 scale) and 48 secondary base series maps (1:126,720 scale). The GSC collected 975 cartographic feature files and revised an additional 1,163. The GSC completed 1,779 digital elevation models, and 1,143 Orthophoto Quads (film projections and digital files).

Remote Sensing—Thirty-eight resource aerial photography contracts completed in FY 1995 covered 56,000 square miles.

Environmental Compliance Projects—In FY 1995, the Forest Service worked on 828 environmental compliance projects. Projects included asbestos mitigation, remediating leaking underground storage tanks, investigating and cleaning abandoned mines and hazardous waste sites, and upgrading drinking water and wastewater systems. In FY 1995, a total of 128 new projects were added to the program.

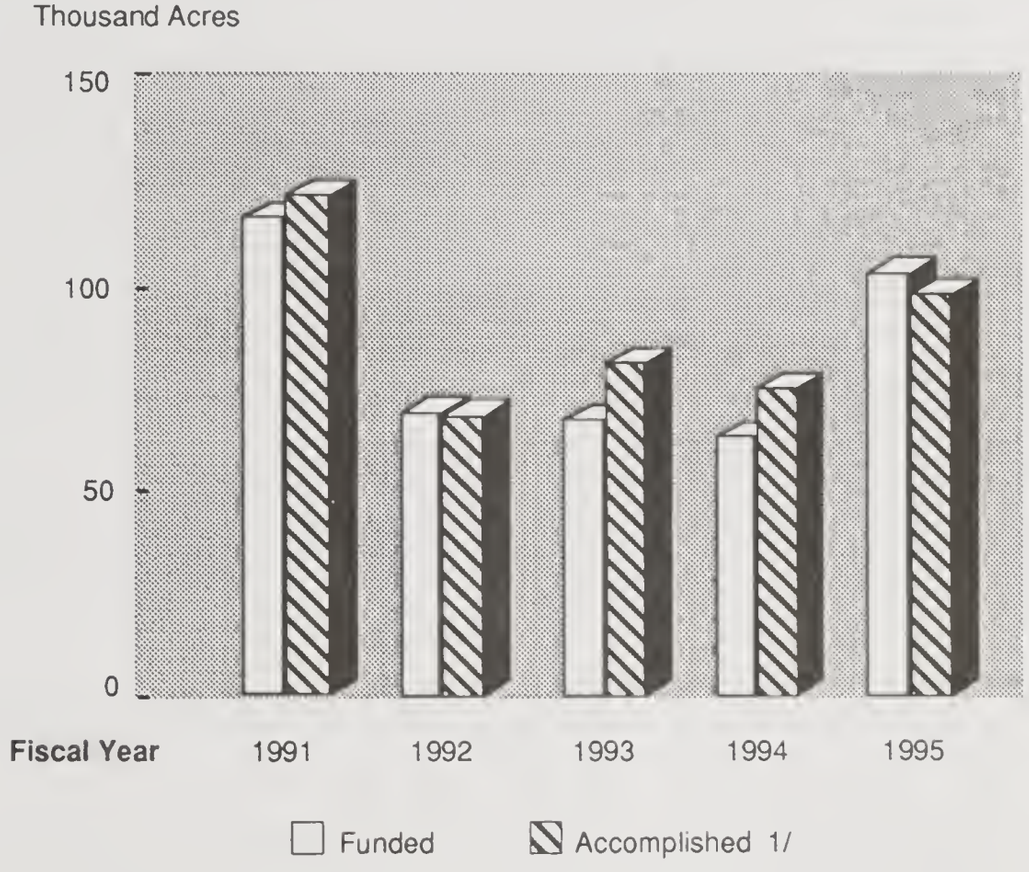
Real Estate Management

Real estate management encompasses critical programs affecting the public's interest in the NFS estate, such as boundary management, landownership adjustment, special use administration, establishing and protecting the United States' title, resolving encroachments, and maintaining accurate land status information. Real estate management enhances present resource management and provides for the public's enjoyment and future use of the national forests.

Land exchange—Land exchanges between NFS and other ownerships are needed to protect key resources, eliminate conflicting uses, and improve management efficiency. In FY 1995, land area approved for exchange totaled 98,407 acres. The Forest Service exchanged for equal value, 92,000 acres of NFS land for 83,000 acres of non-Federal land in FY 1995 (figure 12, table 8). This accounts for 95 percent of the FY 1995 goal of approximately

103,000 non-Federal acres. Much of the non-Federal land acquired through land exchanges lies within classified wilderness areas, national recreation areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national trails, and other congressionally designated areas. The acquired lands include thousands of acres of critical wildlife habitat, wetland, and riparian areas. These exchanges resulted in adjustments to 771 miles of NFS property boundary lines, saving approximately $4.3 million in future land line location costs.

Figure 12.
Land Exchange Accomplishments



1/ Includes 250 acres through Sisk Act (Public Law 90-171).

Boundary Management—The boundary management program determines legal boundaries between NFS lands and other ownerships, protecting the United States' title to the estate. In FY 1995, 1,836.5 miles of boundary were surveyed using appropriated funds, and 2,098 miles with funding from all sources. A total of 3,906.7 miles were maintained. There is a downward trend in this activity due to the reduction in commodity production, reduction of funding, and higher unit costs. Of the 253,114 miles of the land line boundary system currently in place, about 178,000 miles have not been properly established.

253,114 miles in the boundary system

Landownership Status Data—Accurate, current ownership records must be readily available for resource management and to resolve title disputes. The national Automated Lands Project (ALP) is a model to automate and maintain land status data in an easy-to-understand format. ALP combines the Geographic Information System (GIS) and relational data base technology, to place all land status data including ownership, use restrictions, and boundaries, within the GIS.

Acquisition of Lands—FY 1995 funding provided for the acquisition of 87,332 acres needed for the protection of critical wildlife habitat, cultural and historical values, congressionally designated areas, and other outdoor recreation and conservation purposes.

Rights-of-Way—The rights-of-way acquisition program acquires non-Federal land, road, and trail rights-of-way adequate for the protection, administration, and use of the NFS. At present, approximately 10 percent of the lands within the NFS are without legal public access. A total of 616 right-of-way cases were resolved in FY 1995. Completion of land exchanges and acquisitions accounted for the largest number of access cases resolved.

Resolved 616 right-of-way cases

Nonrecreation special uses—The nonrecreation special use program authorizes the use of NFS lands for over 200 different types of activities, providing benefits to other Federal, State, and local governments; commercial and industrial entities; and private individuals. Many special use permits authorize use of facilities and services necessary for public health, welfare, safety, convenience, and national security, such as pipelines, highways, and telephone lines. These authorizations may be of short- or long-term duration, and may involve substantial private financial investment. The Forest Service and the BLM are jointly developing similar authorizing documents, implementing consistent management policies, streamlining the application process, and establishing fair market value fees on Federal lands.

Fees for use of NFS lands continue to increase, slowly closing the gap between Federal fees and fees charged in the private market place for similar land uses. Receipts to the Treasury from annual rental fees for nonrecreation special uses for FY 1995 were over $17 million.

Human Resource Programs

The Forest Service continues its commitment to attaining a multicultural and diverse work force. Providing developmental and job opportunities are priorities within the agency.

Employment and training to 107,081 persons

During FY 1995, the programs described below offered employment and skills training to 107,081 persons, including many women and minorities. For an investment of $118 million, $127 million in accomplishments were returned from all programs (table 53). The participants constructed campgrounds, trails, office buildings, fences, and roads; planted trees; fought fires; improved timber stands; and provided office support.

Job Corps--The Forest Service operates 18 civilian conservation centers (14 of which are co-educational), through an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor. The objective of the program is to assist participants in entering the work force, continuing advanced training, or joining the military. The Job Corps program is now administered from a single national field office in Golden, Colorado. This resulted in an 11-percent reduction in the average cost per enrollee slot. A new policy of "zero tolerance" for violence and drugs was implemented at all centers to ensure safe, secure, and drug-free environments for all students and staff. In addition to receiving vocational training, the 8,747 students contributed the equivalent of $22 million in conservation work on NFS lands.

Volunteers in the National Forests—During FY 1995, a total of 82,349 volunteers assisted in the management of NFS lands. They contributed

2,203 person years of resource protection and management work valued at $38 million.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)—The YCC provides 8 weeks of summer employment for 15- through 18-year-old youths. Youths earn and learn while performing conservation and maintenance work on NFS lands. In FY 1995, the 712 enrollees performed work valued at $1.62 for every dollar spent.

Youth Forest Camps (YFC)—Under the Youth Conservation Corps authority (P.L. 93-408) and through a partnership with the National Forest Foundation, the agency operated 3 youth forest camps during the summer of 1995. The camps served 83 youths, ages 14-20, of which 36 percent were women and 55 percent were minorities. The participants gained individual and group working skills while completing resource projects on NFS lands with an appraised value of approximately $218,000.

Hosted programs—In FY 1995, the 9,636 hosted program participants received conservation training and contributed work valued at $24 million to national forest programs. The programs are administered through agreements with State and county agencies, colleges, universities, Native American tribes, and private and nonprofit organizations. Funds are supplied by the sponsors of the partnerships. Through an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Forest Service continues to serve as a host agency for the cooperative minimum security inmates work program. This hosted program, which is an unfunded initiative, has grown from a pilot program in one location to nine camps in six Forest Service regions. Last year, approximately 250 inmates participated in the program completing conservation projects on NFS lands.

5,554 senior citizens accomplished work valued at $41 million

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)—The SCSEP program provides part-time employment and training opportunities for enrollees aged 55 and older. In FY 1995, a total of 5,554 enrollees upgraded their work skills through a variety of projects and training programs. About 18 percent of the funded positions were placed in unsubsidized employment. Participants accomplished $41 million worth of conservation work. In FY 1995, the SCSEP program was recognized by the General Accounting Office for not exceeding the 15-percent ceiling for administrative costs.

AmeriCorps—Under the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, young people (ages 17 and older) earn educational benefits in exchange for community service. The Forest Service managed a $10 million program in FY 1995 enrolling 550 members in public land and environmental and rural development project sites in approximately 19 States. AmeriCorps members planted trees and conducted infrastructure improvement and maintenance on public lands. Approximately 500,000 hours of community service were realized by the AmeriCorps members.

Civil Rights

In FY 1995, program efforts focused on providing leadership in support of the agency's efforts to become a multicultural organization in accordance with the "Toward a Multicultural Organization Report" and task force group reports and recommendations. Following are some of the program highlights:

USDA/1890 Initiative—Four Forest Service employees are currently serving as USDA Agricultural Liaison Officers on the campuses of Alabama A&M University, North Carolina A&T, Tuskegee University, and University of

Maryland-Eastern Shore. Currently, the agency supports 19 scholars who are attending 9 different 1890 institutions.

The 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and other Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Under partnership with these educational institutions, the agency sponsored the Alabama A&M University's Center of Excellence (AAMU-COE) and Florida A&M University's (FAMU) Recruitment Initiative. In 1995, these initiatives provided educational opportunities to 65 students, 57 at AAMU and 8 at FAMU.

Other highlights include the involvement of the agency in: 1) the preforestry program at Tuskegee University, 2) the Center of Excellence at Lincoln University (LU-COE), and 3) the Urban Forestry Program at Southern University.

USDA/HACU National Internship Program—The Forest Service coordinated the 1995 HACU National Internship Program (HNIP) for USDA and its agencies. This was the second year that the agency had coordination responsibilities for the Department. Out of 51 HNIP interns hosted by USDA in FY 1995, the Forest Service hosted 24 of them.

Law Enforcement and Investigations

The Law Enforcement and Investigations (LE&I) program mission is to protect the public, employees, and natural resources and other property under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. In FY 1995, LE&I continued to accomplish its objectives to formalize a straight-line reporting structure. Some of the accomplishments were:

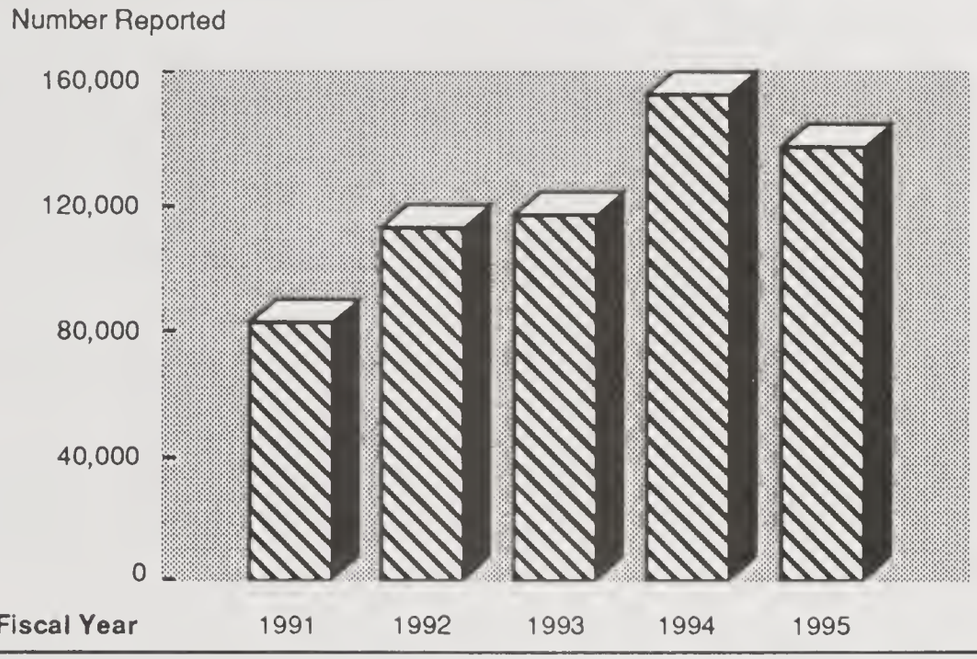
- Obtaining early retirement coverage for Law Enforcement Officers (LEO's).
- Developing standard performance elements for LEO's and Regional Special Agents In Charge.
- Issuing new manual direction to support the new organization.

A significant reduction of incidents on NFS lands

During FY 1995, a total of 138,475 incidents or violations were reported on NFS lands, a reduction of 16,406 incidents compared to 154,881 in FY 1994 (see figure 13 for the current trend). Out of the total FY 1995 incidents/violations, 4,879 were felony-level violations and 23,113 were misdemeanor-level violations.

Figure 13.

Law Enforcement Incidents and Violations



These violations resulted in over $7.5 million in damages and losses to NFS property and resources. Violations or investigations included timber theft, archeological resource damage and theft of artifacts, arson, occupancy and use violations, and illegal drug production and use.

Drug control efforts continue to focus on the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of persons responsible for illegal drug activities on NFS lands. The LE&I program places emphasis on drug control efforts along the United States-Mexico border. During calendar year 1995, approximately 264,249 cannabis plants were eradicated from 5,742 sites on NFS lands. A total of 2,095 individuals were arrested in connection with illicit controlled substance production and distribution on NFS lands, compared to 1,392 in FY 1994. Drug enforcement efforts resulted in the seizure of over $2.1 million dollars worth of assets and the destruction of over $1 billion worth of illegal drugs.

710 law enforcement agreements with State and local governments

In FY 1995, the funding of 520 regular cooperative law enforcement agreements allowed the Forest Service to work closely with State and local law enforcement agencies and with other Federal agencies. Another 190 drug control agreements were negotiated to combat illegal drug activities on NFS lands. The combined total of 710 agreements for FY 1995 exceeds the total of 682 for FY 1994.

Public Affairs

As stewards of the Nation's forests and rangelands, the agency focuses on natural resource management with an emphasis on customer service, engaging communities of interest, and working with other agencies, citizens, and organizations.

The Forest Service recognizes that the American people play an important role in public lands management. As more citizens express interest in national forest and grassland management, the agency has responded by

reassessing its public involvement programs. The Forest Service is implementing its strategic communications plan, which supports the draft 1995 RPA Program and the Chief's "Course to the Future."

Through the communications plan, the agency seeks to build understanding, promote conservation leadership among all users of the national forests, and explain ecosystem concepts as they apply to natural resource management. The communications plan also focuses on customer service by emphasizing the delivery of services, products, and intangible benefits that the public desires from the national forests and grasslands. In FY 1995, the agency mailed out thousands of publications to interested citizens and groups.

Through its Public Affairs Office, the agency continues to consult and assist Forest Service units and other Federal agencies and departments in analyzing public comments. For example, in FY 1995 the Forest Service and BLM completed an interagency Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review which evaluated public perceptions and integrated a vast range of comments. The agency also provides the Secretary of Agriculture and White House with briefing papers, weekly news summaries, and other informational items.

The agency joined three interagency focus groups organized by the Government Services Agency (GSA) to study implementation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The Federal Advisory Committee Act regulates the use of advisory committees by the Federal Government to obtain advice or recommendations about Federal programs or issues. The Forest Service chairs the focus group on FACA and public involvement, and is working with other agencies to develop a course for Federal employees on this topic. Through this participation, the Public Affairs Office, working with the Department of Justice, GSA, and USDA's Office of the General Counsel, developed revised guidelines on the applicability of FACA to public involvement activities.

Developing guidelines on the applicability of FACA

The Public Affairs Office participated in the development of the Forest Service World Wide Web Homepage, which allows the agency to communicate with a wide range of audiences, both nationally and internationally. The homepage is available at http://www.Forest Service.fed.us.

GPRA Appendix

Forest Service
FY 1995 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Report

Fiscal Year 1995 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Report

Contents

INTRODUCTION

Pilot Agency: The Forest Service is one of the pilot agencies for the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. Section 1116 of GPRA requires that each participating agency prepare a report on program performance for the previous fiscal year. This GPRA report is responsive to the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan, covers major Forest Service program activities and all appropriations mainheads, and measures a full year's performance. In FY 1995, the Forest Service was guided by strategic direction from the 1990 RPA Program, in compliance with requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA). Strategic program goals from preliminary versions of the Draft 1995 RPA Program were also incorporated into the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan. Since strategic goals were available from both RPA Programs, the FY 1995 annual performance goals were tiered to both sets of strategic goals.

Report Linkages: The content of this report links the agency's GPRA annual performance goals and indicators to the President's Budget, the RPA Strategic Plan (both the 1990 RPA and the Draft 1995 RPA Program), the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Report, and the FY 1995 Report of the Forest Service. The Forest Service is adapting its annual report to meet the reporting requirements of RPA, GPRA, and CFO.

Outcome Statements:

1) The planned performance indicators are compared to the actual accomplishments. If applicable, a visual and/or a brief descriptive analysis of the program's accomplishment trend is included.

2) Whenever a performance goal was not met, an explanation of why the goal was not met is included.

3) Whenever actual FY 1995 performance data was not available, or preliminary data is included, it is noted.

Program Areas: The performance goals and indicators addressed in this report are organized into six broad mission or program areas: 1) General Support of the Agency Mission; 2) Management of the National Forests; 3) Assistance to State, Private, and Other Federal Landowners; 4) Conducting Scientific Research; 5) International Forestry Cooperation; and 6) Addressing the Human Dimension.

Consistent with GPRA requirements, no external stakeholders were directly involved in the development of this report.

Lessons Learned - Application to FY 1996 Performance Plan

The GPRA requires agencies to "...evaluate the performance plan for the current fiscal year relative to the performance achieved towards the performance goals in the fiscal year covered by the report..."

The agency has looked on the pilot GPRA efforts as an iterative process. Whenever applicable, the lessons learned from prior plans and reports have been incorporated in each new plan and report. An analysis of the appropriateness of the identified goals and indicators made prior to the FY 1995 report did identify the need for adjustments in both goals and indicators, which are already reflected in the FY 1996 Performance Plan. For example, during the course of the fiscal year, some performance indicators were changed, modified, or dropped. However, whenever changes occurred, they have been footnoted or addressed in the text of this report and indicators adjusted as appropriate in the FY 1996 Performance Plan.

Since the FY 1994, 1995, and 1996 Performance Plans were pilot products, and were developed using an iterative approach, the goals and the measures differ significantly in each of these plans. For this reason, we have not made adjustments in accomplishments levels for the FY 1996 Performance Plan based on the reported accomplishments in FY 1995. It is our intent to do this in future Performance Plans as goals and measures become more "stabilized."

PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO GENERAL SUPPORT OF AGENCY MISSION

1995 RPA Program

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Themes—The RPA directs the agency to prepare a long-term strategic plan every 5 years. The Draft 1995 RPA Program provides leadership in natural resource management through development of strategic direction for the agency. It updates the strategic goals for the Forest Service, previously identified as RPA Themes in the 1990 RPA Program.

Goal—The goal for FY 1995 was the transmittal to Congress of the Recommended 1995 RPA Program and the President's Statement of Policy.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Publish the Draft 1995 RPA Program	1	0
Conduct public and employee focus group meetings	6	0
Revise Draft 1995 RPA Program and prepare Recommended 1995 RPA Program	1	0

Outcome: The planned performance goal was not accomplished during FY 1995. Achievement of all three performance indicators was dependent on successful completion of the first indicator, which was not met. The Draft 1995 RPA Program was prepared for release and distribution during FY 1995, pending approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary authorized printing and release of the Draft Program on September 12, 1995. Document printing and preparations for release of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register continued through the end of FY 1995. The Draft 1995 RPA Program was released on October 19, 1995, for public review and comment.

Accomplishment of the performance goal and all three performance indicators is anticipated in FY 1996.

Public Affairs

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme—The Public Affairs program responds to the 1995 RPA Draft Program strategic goal of "ensuring organizational effectiveness" through its continuing public involvement efforts.

Goal—Strategic communication planning will be fully integrated into the decisionmaking process by preparation of a national plan and by assisting each deputy area to incorporate the national plan and to implement its strategic communication plans.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Strategic plans developed to communicate with key audiences	1	1

Outcome: National plan was completed and distributed electronically and in hard copy to all management units of the Forest Service.

Supporting action included production of a video, a newsletter, an exhibit, a series of papers, and speeches; a full-day workshop for Forest Service Leadership; and incorporation of the communication themes in all appropriate communication and action plans at the national level.

PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest (PNW)

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—By providing a comprehensive package of initiatives designed to resolve the impasses between timber harvesting and other commodity production activities on Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest, the President's Plan is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production," and 3) "improved scientific knowledge about natural resources." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems."

Goal—Implement the President's Forest Plan (PFP) for the Pacific Northwest by emphasizing mandatory actions, including watershed assessments, supporting local economies through the timber sale program, beginning work on adaptive management

areas, and essential planning and monitoring. Begin high priority actions such as rural community assistance and ecosystem restoration. Begin implementing actions related to projects and additional research programs.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Watersheds analyzed	30	98
Million board feet (MMBF) of timber offered for sale	600 1/	493
Published Adaptive Management: a) public participation plans b) management plans	 a) 10 b) 10	 a) 10 b) 2

1/ Reduced to 472 MMBF based on final allocation.

Outcome: Overall, the annual program goal was successfully accomplished. With completion of 98 watershed analyses in FY 1995 compared to 23 in FY 1994, the Forest Service has completed approximately one-third of the watershed analyses expected within the PFP. The significant increase in the number of watersheds analyzed is mainly due to the effectiveness brought about by the Interagency Watershed Analysis Guide, not available when the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan was developed. These analyses help managers to prioritize management actions. Timber prepared for sale increased by 159.6 MMBF from FY 1994.

Completion of 10 public participation plans compared to 8 in FY 1994, shows progress in the partnership and working relationship between the public, scientists and land managers. The GPRA planned indicator "adaptive management plans" (AMP) of 10 plans was not achievable because during FY 1995 priority was given to watershed analyses. Efforts will continue to complete AMP's within the availability of funding.

Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," 2) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 3) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by actively pursuing an ecological approach to the implementation of multiple-use management activities.

Goal—In using the ecosystem planning, inventory, and monitoring budget line item, accomplish the part of ecosystem management that is related to initiating ecosystem integrated inventory, assessments, planning and monitoring, and evaluation above the project level. Other closely related programs (such as Timber Management; Recreation Use; Fish and Wildlife; Soil, Water and Air; Range Management; and Minerals and Geology) are associated with implementation of ecosystem management to blend the needs of people and environmental values to develop and maintain diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

Subgoal #1: In FY 1995, initiate integrated inventory and assessments to provide for interpretation, mapping, and computer-generated products used in decisionmaking above the project level as indicated in the final budget instructions.

Subgoal #2: In FY 1995, incorporate ecosystem management in all forest plan revisions and amendments scheduled in FY 1995.

Subgoal #3: Initiate monitoring and evaluation strategies and reports to determine the effects of actions on ecosystems as indicated in the final budget instructions.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators: 1/	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Percentage of the land base in current integrated information	10%	11%
Forest plans being revised/amended	No measure	32 2/
Annual forest plan monitoring and evaluation reports	No measure	78

1/ No Management Attainment Report (MAR) planned outputs were developed for these new indicators.
2/ Out of 123 forest plans or 26% accomplishment.

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully accomplished. Substantial accomplishment was made in the Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring (EPIM) program in the areas of integrated inventory, forest plan revisions and amendment, and annual forest plan monitoring and evaluation reports.

Management Attainment Report (MAR) accomplishments were not specifically planned for FY 1995, since the EPIM program budget line item (BLI) was first instituted by Congress in 1995 during FS budget reform.

Standards for integrated inventory, monitoring, and evaluation are in the development stage for future accomplishment reporting.

Construction and Maintenance of Facilities, Roads, and Trails

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," 2) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 3) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by maintaining and improving a variety of administrative facilities, and a system of roads and trails to provide access to NFS lands and resources.

Goal—Develop, maintain, and operate the Forest Service infrastructure to meet administrative and public needs, and support resource management. Infrastructure includes utilities, facilities, and transportation systems. The goal is accomplished using ecosystem management principles.

Focus for FY 1995 was on health-and safety-related work, watershed restoration, implementation of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, the Natural Resource Protection and Environment Infrastructure Initiative, support for recreation use, and support for timber harvesting.

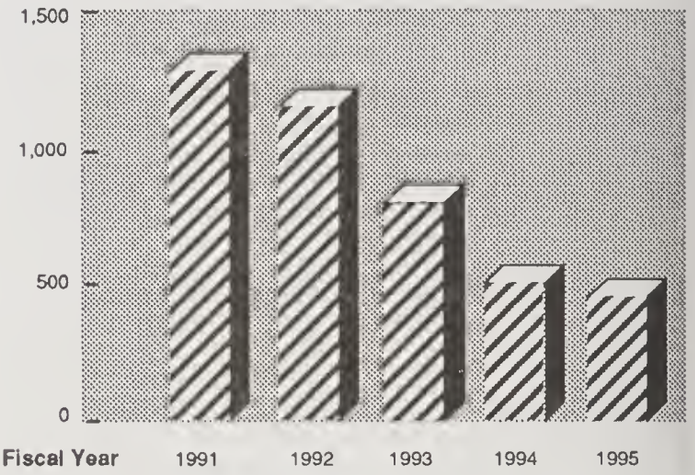
The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs
Miles of road constructed:			
a) appropriated funds	a) 51.0	a) 51.0	a) 28.9
b) other funding sources 1/	b) NA	b) 386.7	b) 439.5
Miles of road reconstructed:			
a) appropriated funds	a) 207.0	a) 207.0	a) 653.8
b) other funding sources 1/	b) NA	b) 2,165.6	b) 1,745.8

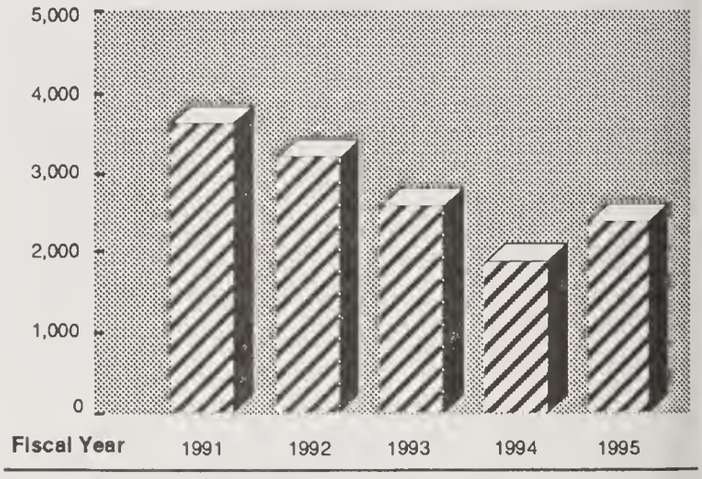
1/ Timber purchaser credit, and purchaser election.

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. A downward trend in road construction is mainly due to reduction in commodity production. It also reflects challenges and court actions relating to the timber sale program. The increase in road reconstruction is consistent with the emphasis on properly maintaining existing roads not being considered for obliteration.

GPRA Figure 1.
Total Miles of Road Constructed



GPRA Figure 2.
Total Miles of Road Reconstructed



Real Estate Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," and 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by developing and perpetuating the land base of the NFS estate.

Goal #1—To benefit the public, further the mission of the Forest Service, protect ecosystems, and improve forest management by acquiring lands or adjusting landownership to provide opportunities

for outdoor recreation, preserve endangered species habitat, protect cultural resources, maintain wetlands, gain access to national forests and grasslands, and consolidate landownership patterns.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs 1/
Acres of land/interest in land purchased through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF)	56,000	84,000	87,332
Acres of non-Federal land acquired through:			
a) exchange	a) 51,000	a) 103,266	a) 98,407
b) Sisk Act 2/	b) 100	b) NA	b) 250
Right-of-way easements acquired or resolved	700	452	616

1/ Appropriated funds.
2/ Public Law 90-171 authorizing land exchanges with State and local governments.

Outcome: Overall, the goal was successfully accomplished. The agency met 95 percent of the FY 1995 goal for land exchanges, and exceeded the goal for acquisition of lands through L&WCF purchases by 4,000 acres. Much of the non-Federal land added to the NFS lies within classified wilderness areas, national recreation areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national trails, and other congressionally designated areas. The acquired lands include critical wildlife habitat, wetland, and riparian areas. Adjustments to 771 miles of national forest property boundary lines as a result of land exchanges will save approximately $4.3 million in future landline location and maintenance costs.

The final funding allocation for FY 1995 resulted in the reduction of the GPRA planned indicator for right-of-way easements acquired or resolved to 452 cases, or 65 percent of the GPRA planned indicator. Overall, 199 new access corridors to existing NFS lands were secured and made available for public and administrative use.

Goal #2—To adjust NFS landownership patterns to protect and enhance national forest resources, protect public and private interests, facilitate management, and provide access for public use.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Typical Small Tracts Acts cases resolved in 1.5 years or less (%)	100%	1/
Title claim cases responded to within timeframes required by court	100%	2/
Install automated land system (ALP) by November 1, 1994	1	0
Special uses administered (Nonrecreation)	30,000 (60%)	1/ 2/

1/ In FY 1995, there was no method or system in place to accurately measure these indicators.
2/ The GPRA planned accomplishments were based on projections from incomplete historical data.

Outcome: The annual goal was not successfully achieved. The performance indicators and planned accomplishments are based on the implementation of the National Automated Lands Project (ALP). Field units continually process Small Tracts Act cases, title claim cases, and administer special uses as a part of their overall real estate management program, without collecting or reporting specific accomplishments.

When the ALP is implemented, a more comprehensive tracking system will be available to monitor accomplishments in these indicators. The full installation of ALP has been affected by delays in delivery of Project 615 equipment and funding reductions.

Goal #3—To locate, mark, post, and maintain property lines between NFS land and other property before resource management activities begin and to provide accurate geographic positions for land title information in order to improve resource management, discourage encroachment, and provide enjoyment of the national forests.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

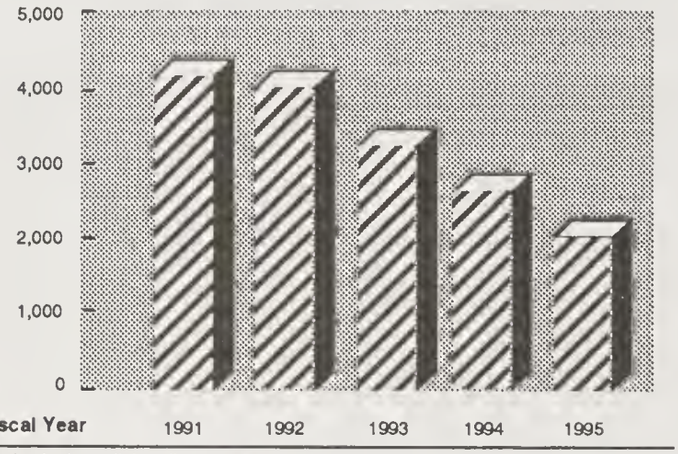
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Output
NFS boundaries surveyed (miles)	2,715	2,014	2,098 1/

1/ Of these, 1,836.5 miles were accomplished with appropriated funds.

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. There is a downward trend in this activity, from 4,200 miles in FY 1990 to 2,098 miles in FY 1995. The reduction in commodity production, reduction of funding, and higher unit cost account for most of the downward trend.

Of the total landline boundary system of 253,114 miles in place by the end of FY 1995, about 178 thousand miles had not been properly established. Although the annual goal was successfully achieved, it will take about 70 years to eliminate the backlog; in the meantime the previously established lines will deteriorate.

GPRA Figure 3.
National Forest System Boundaries Surveyed 1/



1/ Includes all funding sources.

Watershed and Air Mangement

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," 2) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 3) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by protecting and enhancing soil, water, and air.

Goal—To protect and enhance soil quality and productivity, air quality, water quality and quantity, timing of waterflows, riparian areas and wetlands, and to maintain favorable conditions of streamflow. To provide soil, water, and air quality and weather information to sustain production of goods and services while maintaining healthy ecosystems and meeting environmental needs of NFS watersheds and airsheds.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs
Acres treated to improve soil and water resources 1/	17,000	32,207	35,500
Acres of soil resource inventoried (M)	4,907	7,983	9,826
Water rights legal proceedings managed	No measure	NA	20
BAER 2/ efforts addressed successfully (acres treated)	No measure	NA	198,385
Weather data collected/used	95%	NA	95%+
a) PSD 3/ permit application reviewed, and b) AQRV 4/ inventoried and monitored	a) 95% of need b) 95% of need	a) 2 b) 4	a) 61 b) 299

1/ Appropriated funds only
2/ BAER: Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation
3/ PSD: Prevention of Significant Deterioration
4/ AQRV: Air Quality Related Values

Outcome: The program goal was successfully met. Soil and water resource acres improved increased by 10,664, and soil inventory by 3,896 acres when compared to FY 1994. Accomplishments in excess of planned are indicative of the evolving recognition of need for these activities as a prerequisite to achieving the RPA goals. All water rights claims were filed properly and on time. All BAER efforts resulted in prevention of significant adverse impacts to soil and water, human life, and property following severe wildfires. The agency weather program, and the USDA National Computer Center, received an award for excellence in information resources management from the Government Computer News Agency. Data from 850 weather stations is used by over 1,900 customers. The PSD permit applications reviewed and AQRV's inventoried and monitored indicate successful air quality management.

Timber Sales Administration and Management, Reforestation, and Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—These programs are relevant to the 1990 RPA program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production." They are also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabili-

ties of ecosystems" by overseeing the harvesting of timber, re-establishing desirable stocking, and enhancing site productivity through timber stand improvement (TSI) treatments.

The timber sales program has four major components: 1) timber resources inventory and planning, 2) silvicultural examination, 3) sale preparation, and 4) harvest administration.

Goal #1—To use timber sales as a means of implementing forest plan objectives, maintaining healthy ecosystems, and providing a stable supply of forest products while complying with applicable laws and regulations. During implementation of sale preparation objectives, ensure all resource needs are addressed using advanced technology, marketing, and improved practices and procedures. This goal includes salvage sales.

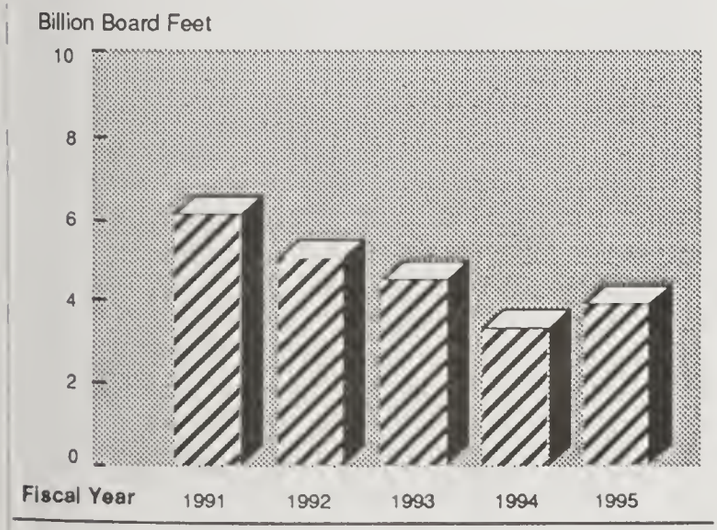
The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Output
Timber offered for sale, billion board feet (BBF) 1/	4.256	4.275	4.007

1/ Appropriated funds.

Outcome: A shortfall in volume offered for sale resulted primarily from volume reductions and delays associated with implementing guidelines for threatened and endangered species. Additional volume was reduced or delayed because of appeals, rework of existing sales, and technical delays in the timber sale process. Nevertheless, when compared to FY 1994, an increase of about 18 percent in volume offered was achieved.

GPRA Figure 4.
Timber Offered for Sale



Goal #2—To annually reforest an area equal to the area annually deforested through timber harvesting, fire, insects, disease, and adverse weather. To protect the sites as quickly as possible through seeding, planting, and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration, in order to ensure meeting resource and ecosystem management needs. Some areas regenerate naturally without special treatment or investments. The reforestation goal includes planting, seeding, and natural regeneration with and without site preparation.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

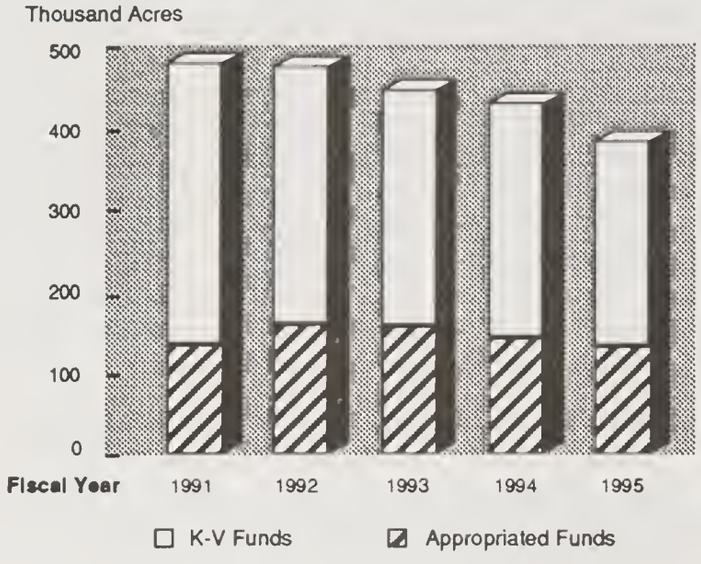
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Output
Thousands of acres reforested:			
a) appropriated funds	a) 84.0	a) 93.2	a) 136.1
b) K-V funds 1/	b) 274.0	b) 244.6	b) 250.9

1/ The Knutson-Vandenberg Act (K-V) as amended, authorizes use of portion of timber sale receipts for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and improvement of other resources on timber sale areas.

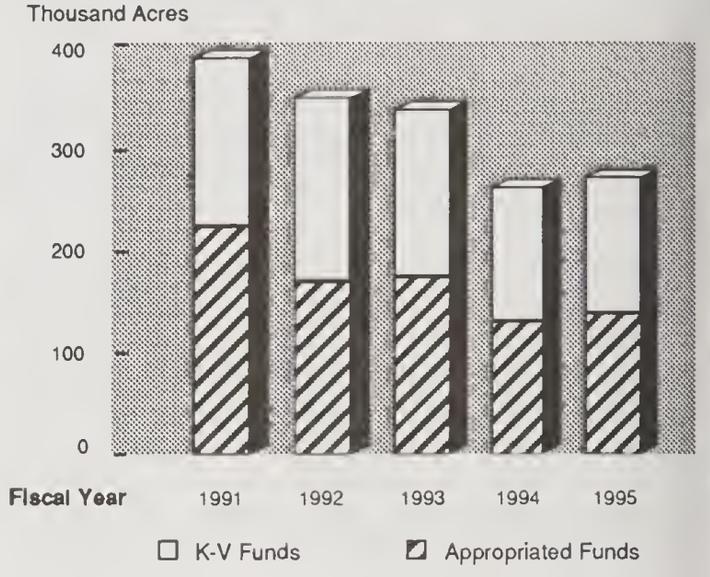
Outcome: The goal was successfully achieved. The GPRA planned indicators were adjusted based on the final allocation of funding under both K-V and appropriated funds.

There has been a slowly declining trend in the total acres reforested during the past few years due to a combination of reductions in total acres harvested and a proportional shift away from regeneration harvests, including clearcut acres. Aggressive reforestation practices continue to ensure that NFS lands remain productive to meet future desired conditions and demands.

GPRA Figure 5.
Acres Reforested



GPRA Figure 6.
Acres Receiving TSI Treatments



Goal #3—To improve forest health through implementation of several TSI activities: timber stand release to provide for the removal of competing vegetation to ensure rapid growth and vigor; precommercial thinning to regulate stand density, control species composition, and alter stand structure to better meet ecosystem management objectives; pruning to improve future quality of timber products; and fertilization to improve soil productivity. To provide TSI treatments that are essential toward ensuring that stated ecosystem management objectives, including forest health, are met at the stand, landscape, and ecosystem levels.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Output
Acres receiving TSI treatments (thousands):			
a) appropriated funds	a) 110.0	a) 127.9	a) 140.7
b) K-V funds	b) 164.0	b) 140.1	b) 132.6

Outcome: Overall, the annual goal was met. The GPRA planned outputs were adjusted based on final funding. A shortfall in K-V funds for TSI resulted from an overly optimistic forecast of TSI program levels in Regions 6 and 8. This shortfall was offset by additional attainments with appropriated TSI funds.

The slightly increased trend in FY 1995 is mainly the result of the emphasis placed on forest health.

Minerals and Geology Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—By managing the exploration and development of the energy and mineral resources on NFS lands, this program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems."

Goal one of this program covers all non-energy related minerals and activities as well as geologic resources, abandoned mined-land reclamation, and privately owned nonenergy mineral rights underlying NFS lands. Goal two includes energy resources such as oil, gas, coal, and geothermal energy.

Goal #1—To enhance the sound ecological management of public lands and facilitate the development of nonenergy minerals consistent with ecosystem management principles. This includes the development and integration of geologic information with ecosystem management and associated land use planning and project planning. Ecologically sound mineral development will be encouraged and the exercise of privately owned rights will be respected and facilitated. Every effort will be made to implement, improve, and demonstrate ecologically sound mining and reclamation techniques by: 1) anticipating and planning for future activities; 2) respecting and facilitating the exercise of privately owned mineral rights underlying NFS lands;

3) supporting watershed and environmental protection; and 4) ensuring public safety by making geology information available for land use decisions and project design.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators: 1/	Planned GPRA	Outputs 2/
Non-energy operating plans processed	3,200	5,338
Non-energy operations administered to standard 3/	4,200	4,746
Non-energy operations administered	7,000	8,556
Ecosystem restoration acres administered 4/	4,000	NA

1/ Includes all funding sources; no MAR planned outputs.
2/ Based on the best available estimates.
3/ Operations administered to standard are in compliance with, or operators are taking action to comply with the operating plan.
4/ Output was measured based on restoration sites instead of acres. A total of 167 sites were reported.

Goal #2—To be consistent with principles of sound ecological management, facilitate and encourage the development of energy mineral resources. To promote the application of sound ecological management at all phases of development including exploration, development, production, and reclamation. To respect and facilitate the exercise of private rights granted through deed, lease, or other agreement.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators: 1/	Planned GPRA	Outputs 2/
Energy operating plans processed	3,500	1,486
Energy operations administered to standard 3/	1,800	2,417
Energy operations administered	2,000	5,000
Ecosystem restoration (acres) 4/	1,000	NA
Leased-acres	5,000	5/

1/ Includes all funding sources; no MAR planned outputs were developed for these new indicators.
2/ Based on the best available estimates.
3/ Operations administered to standard are in compliance with, or operators are taking action to comply with the operating plan.
4/ Output was measured based on restoration sites instead of acres. A total of 255 sites were reported.
5/ Data was not collected.

Outcome: In FY 1995, there was no consistency in how field units measured and reported accomplishments under both annual goals. Some field offices indicated that the performance measures used in FY 1995 are not clearly defined or were not clearly understood. Efforts are underway to improve communication with the units and work with them to refine existing measures. The measures and the definitions will be revised and incorporated in the monitoring and evaluation process not later than FY 1997.

Rangeland Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," 2) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 3) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by managing range vegetation; range foraging; wild, free-roaming horses and burros; noxious weed control; and by completing structural improvements. All program elements are carried out cooperatively with other Federal and State agencies as well as private permittees.

Goal—To administer rangelands, including grazing allotments, to the standards identified in the forest plans. To provide sustainable supplies of forage for domestic livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros, while simultaneously applying the principles of ecosystem management to improve or maintain the multiplicity of resource values that occur on NFS rangelands and associated riparian areas. To effectively control the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

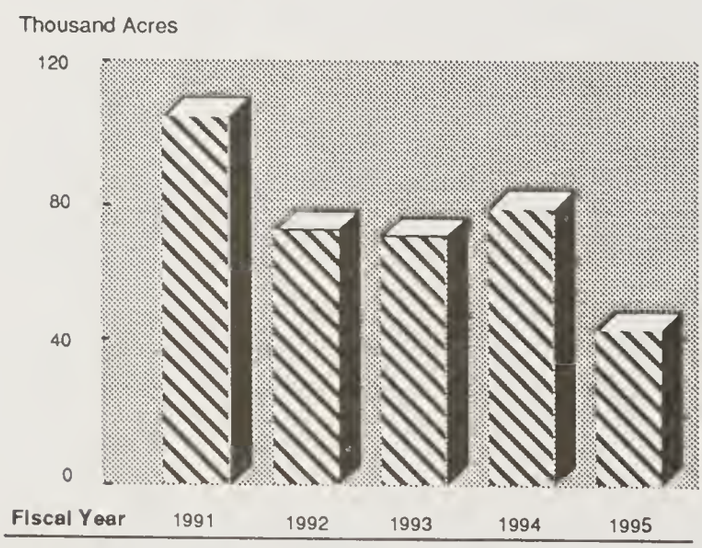
Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs
Acres with range vegetation management objectives being managed to standard (MM)	51.6	NA	53.9
Acres of rangeland with riparian vegetation objectives managed to standard (MM)	1.5	NA	1.6
Acres of rangeland treated with nonstructural improvements 1/	60,000	19,266	44,741
Number of structural improvements 1/	2,500	981	2,192
Head months (HM's) of livestock grazing permitted (MM)	10.1	NA	9.9 2/
Acres treated for control of noxious weeds 1/	30,000	21,437	64,726
Grazing allotments being managed to achieve forest plan objectives	5,758	NA	4,227

1/ Includes all funding sources.
2/ The same output as in FY 1994.

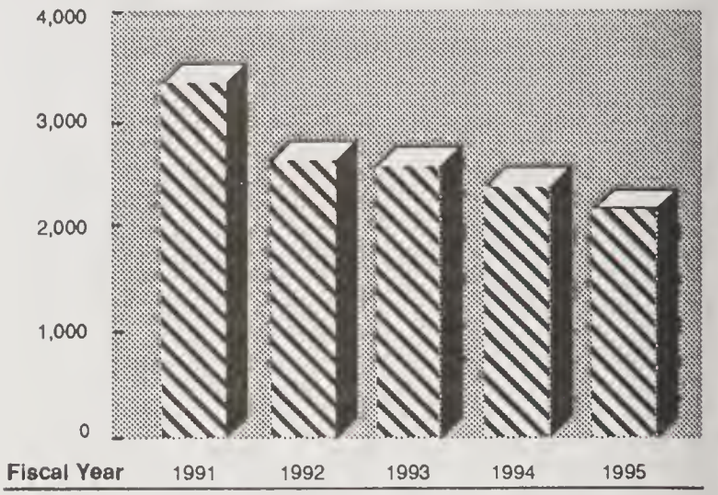
Outcome: The goal was successfully achieved. Planned accomplishments were affected by the expiration of 2,878 grazing permits in 1995. Most available funds, including $16.5 million in reprogrammed funds, were directed to completing NEPA analyses and issuing new grazing permits to replace those expiring.

Actual accomplishments under some of the indicators exceeded expectations due to cooperation of permittees, coordination between programs, and the ability to reprogram funds. For FY 1996, GPRA and MAR items will be adjusted to accurately reflect program accomplishments.

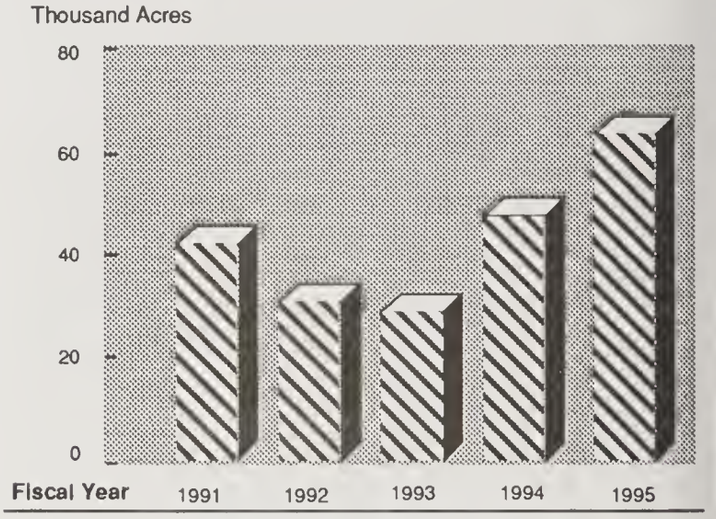
GPRA Figure 7.
Acres Treated with Various Nonstructural Improvements (Rangelands)



GPRA Figure 8.
Number of Structural Improvements (Rangelands)



GPRA Figure 9.
Acreage Treated to Control Noxious Weeds (Rangelands)



Recreation Use

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," and 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program proposed strategic goals of 1) "restoring deteriorated ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by managing recreation, heritage, and wilderness resources on NFS lands.

Goal—Provide a spectrum of high-quality, accessible outdoor recreation opportunities in settings from wild to urban, including activities from hiking, camping, and fishing to interpretive walks and participating in archeological excavations and wilderness experience opportunities. Manage, operate,

and maintain facilities, trails, and services necessary to meet demands for public outdoor recreation consistent with ecosystem management objectives and to preserve and protect the designated wilderness areas and heritage resource values on NFS lands. Enhance customer service and satisfaction.

The following indicators were monitored during FY 1995. New indicators are being developed under the monitoring and evaluation effort called Meaningful Measures. Although the new indicators were mentioned in the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan, it is anticipated that "to standard" quality indicator information will not be available until FY 1997 or FY 1998.

Recreation Management:

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs
Total seasonal capacity available (M PAOT days) 1/	No measure	132,291	167,528 2/
Total trails available (miles)	No measure	0	66,446
Recreation special use permits	No measure	0	16,861

1/ The unit of measure used, persons at one time (PAOT), is calculated by multiplying the site capacity times the number of days per year that the site is open for public use; includes all funding sources.
2/ In FY 1994, the seasonal capacity was 157.1 million PAOT days.

Wilderness Management:

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Total wilderness trails available (miles)	No measure	33,291

Heritage Resources:

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs 1/
Heritage inventory (acres)	No measure	1,694,878
Heritage sites evaluated or protected (sites)	No measure	14,285
Heritage sites interpreted or enhanced (sites)	No measure	1,191

1/ Includes all funding sources.

Outcome: The output data collected was not enough to determine status of the goal statement. Although some output information was collected through MAR, it lacks the quality dimension that "managed to standard" information will provide when it becomes available. Significant quality concerns are anticipated for many of our developed sites. Due to deferred maintenance and increased demands, there are quality problems on some segments of the trail system.

Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," and 2) "responding to global resource issues." It is also responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by following a sustainable, ecological approach to manage 1) wildlife, 2) inland fish, 3) anadromous fish, and 4) threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (TES).

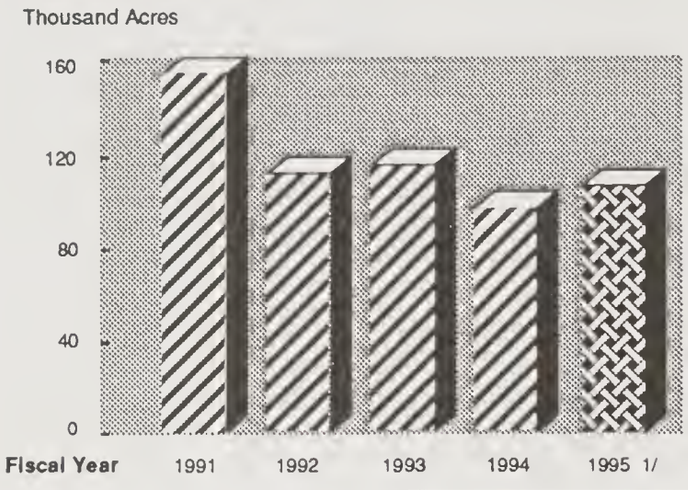
Goal #1—To protect, maintain, and improve habitat for wildlife species and communities. To meet public demand for hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs 1/
Wildlife habitat improved (acres)	118,000 2/	NA	NA
Wildlife habitat restored/ enhanced (acres) 3/	NA	40,888	108,436
Wildlife habitat protected (acres) 3/	NA	NA	1,582,690
Wildlife habitat improvement structures constructed	6,988	4,664	5,844
Wildlife habitat inventoried (acres) 4/	681,000	1,206,073	2,286,028

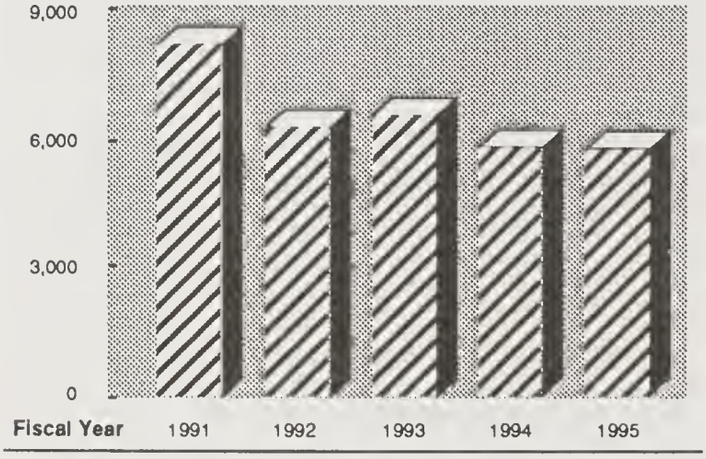
1/ Appropriated funds.
2/ Indicator changed after the 1995 GPRA plan was published.
3/ New indicator implemented in FY 1995.
4/ This indicator was modified.

GPRA Figure 10.
Wildlife Habitat Improved

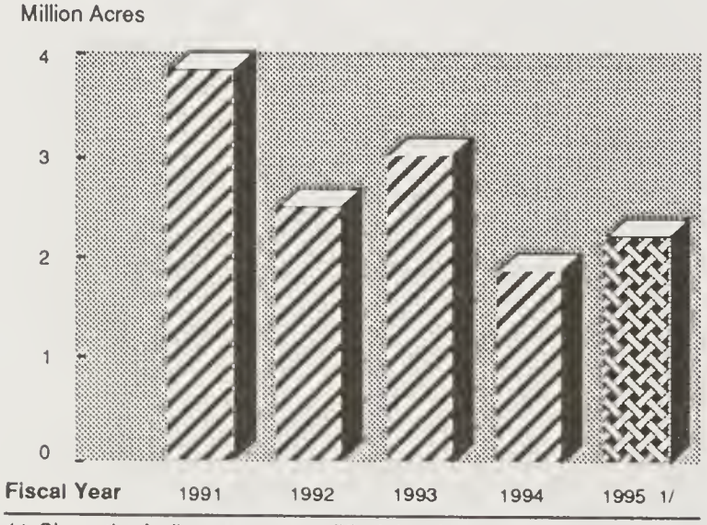


1/ Indicator changed to habitat acres restored/enhanced. The data may not be comparable to previous years.

GPRA Figure 11.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 12.
Wildlife Habitat Inventoried



1/ Since the indicator was modified the data may not be fully comparable with previous years.

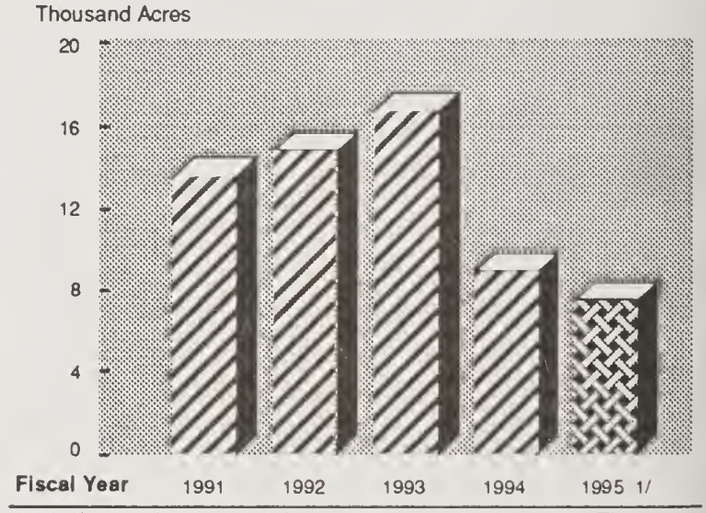
Goal #2—To protect and restore aquatic ecosystems and the inland fish and other aquatic life they support. To increase opportunities for fishing and other public use and enjoyment of these important resources.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs 1/
Inland fish habitat improved (acres)	9,000 2/	NA	NA
Inland fish habitat improvement structures constructed	4,225 3/	NA	NA
Inland fish habitat protected: 4/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 220	a) 5,591
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 0	b) 10,147
Inland fish habitat restored/ enhanced: 3/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 507	a) 864
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 2,974	b) 7,725
Inland fish habitat inventoried: 5/			
a) miles of stream	a) 14,000	a) 1,368	a) 4,277
b) acres of lakes	b) 11,000	b) 15,209	b) 32,812

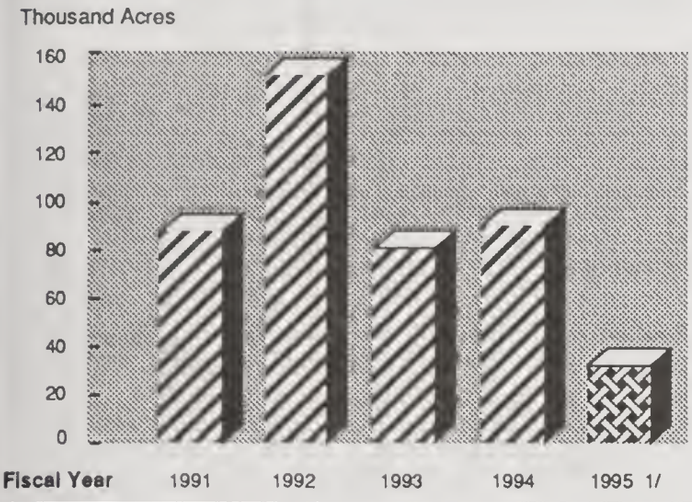
1/ Appropriated funds.
2/ Indicator changed after the 1995 GPRA plan was published.
3/ Indicator dropped after the 1995 GPRA plan was published.
4/ New indicator implemented in FY 1995.
5/ This indicator was modified.

GPRA Figure 13.
Inland Fish Habitat Improved



1/ Indicator changed to lake acres restored/enhanced. The data may not be comparable to previous years.

GPRA Figure 14.
Inland Fish Habitat Inventoried



1/ Indicator changed to lake acres inventoried. The data is not comparable to previous years.

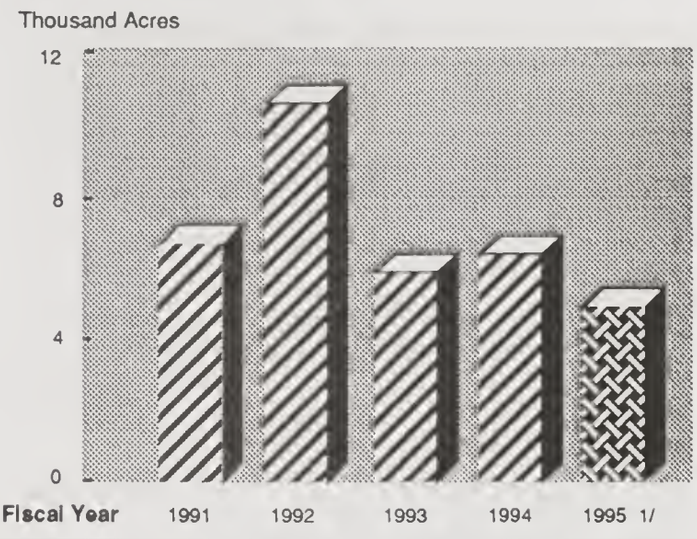
Goal #3—To protect and restore aquatic ecosystems and the anadromous, catadromous (freshwater fish that migrate down river to the sea to spawn), and marine fish communities they support. To increase opportunities for fishing and other public use and enjoyment of these important resources. To increase opportunities for commercial and subsistence use.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators: 1/	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs 2/
Anadromous fish habitat improved (acres)	9,000 1/	NA	NA
Anadromous fish habitat improvement structures constructed	3,020 3/	NA	NA
Anadromous fish habitat protected: 3/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 0	a) 3,223
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 0	b) 15,116
Anadromous fish habitat restored/enhanced: 4/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 33	a) 531
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 0	b) 4,966
Anadromous fish habitat inventoried: 5/			
a) miles of stream	a) 450,000	a) 263	a) 2,208
b) acres of lakes	b) 60,000	b) 129,746	b)110,104

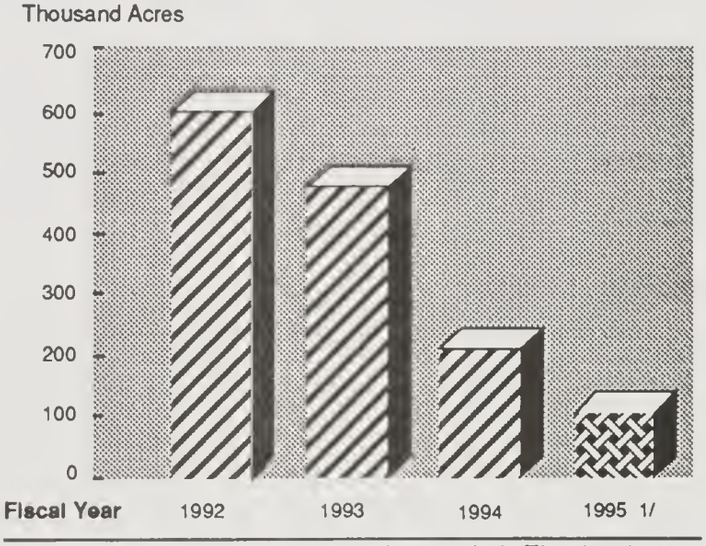
1/ Indicator changed after the 1995 GPRA was published.
2/ Appropriated funds.
3/ Indicator dropped after the 1995 GPRA was published.
4/ New indicator implemented in FY 1995.
5/ This indicator was modified.

GPRA Figure 15.
Anadromous Fish Habitat Improved



1/ Indicator changed to lake acres restored/enhanced. The data may not be comparable to previous years.

GPRA Figure 16.
Anadromous Fish Habitat Inventoried



1/ Indicator changed to lake acres inventoried. The data is not comparable to previous years.

Goal #4—To protect and improve habitats to achieve recovery goals for threatened and endangered animals and plants in coordination with other management goals and activities. To protect and sustain viable populations of sensitive animals and plants. To use ecosystem management to conserve fish and wildlife habitats and plant populations in order to prevent downward population trends that may lead to the listing of a species as threatened or endangered. To assure that Forest Service actions do not harm federally listed species or their critical habitats. To promote activities for enhancement and restoration of biological diversity.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

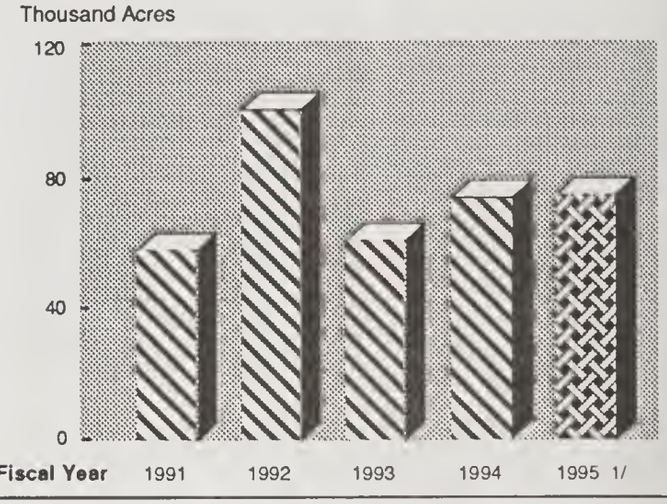
Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs
TES habitat acres improved 1/	64,000	NA	NA
TES habitat improvement structures constructed 2/	2,857	2,720	3,435
TES habitat inventoried (thousand acres) 1/	2,011	NA	NA
TES aquatic habitat protected: 3/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 0	a) 3,400
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 16	b) 1,677
TES aquatic habitat restored/ enhanced: 3/			
a) miles of stream	a) NA	a) 16	a) 98
b) acres of lakes	b) NA	b) 5	b) 313
TES terrestrial habitat restored/ enhanced (acres) 2/ 3/	NA	43,298	75,666
TES terrestrial habitat protected (thousand acres)	NA	121	2,443
TES aquatic lake inventoried (thousand acres) 3/	NA	100	102
TES terrestrial inventoried (thousand acres) 3/	NA	1,825	5,781
TES streams inventoried (miles) 3/	NA	208	1,790

1/ Indicator changed after the FY 1995 GPRA plan was published.
2/ Appropriated funds.
3/ New indicator implemented in FY 1995.

Outcome: Overall, the annual program goals were successfully achieved. In most cases, major differences between GPRA planned, MAR planned, and actual outputs in some of the indicators are due to final funding allocations, transition into the new RPA themes, and the ongoing efforts to improve the definition and reporting procedure for the new performance measures.

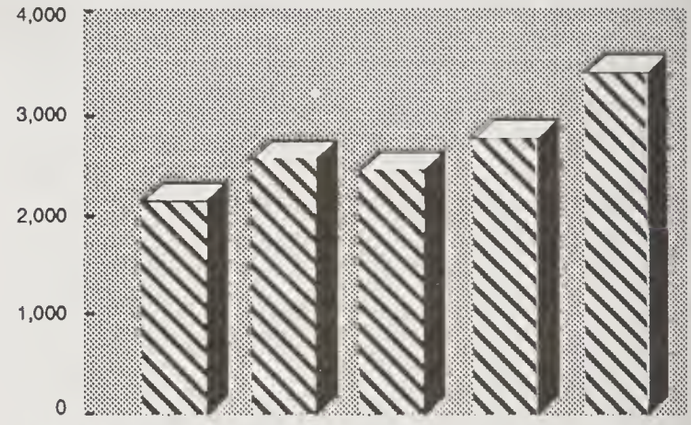
In FY 1995, the agency moved to more ecologically relevant performance indicators for the wildlife habitat management program. The new ones were designed to meet multilevel, multilocation, multiresource or temporal needs. New performance measures were introduced accordingly.

GPRA Figure 17.
Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (TES) Species Habitat Improved

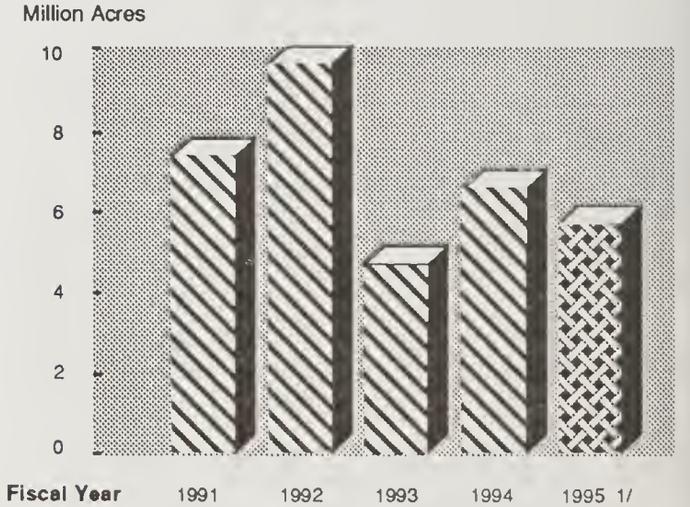


1/ Indicator changed to terrestrial habitat acres restored/enhanced. The data may not be comparable with previous years.

GPRA Figure 18.
TES Habitat Improvement Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 19.
TES Species Habitat Inventoried



1/ The indicator was modified, the data may not be fully comparable with previous years. Includes terrestrial acres only.

PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO ASSISTING STATE, PRIVATE, AND OTHER FEDERAL LANDOWNERS

Cooperative Forestry

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program area has three main components: 1) Technical and financial assistance to communities, 2) Diversify and expand rural economies and, 3) Assist non-Federal landowners to enhance healthy ecosystems. It is relevant to the 1990 RPA Program themes of 1) "recreation, wildlife and fisheries resource enhancement," and 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production." Also, it is responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goal of "protecting ecosystems" by assisting with the protection of resources on Federal and non-Federal lands from damage by fire, insects, disease agents, and air pollutants.

Goal #1—To continue technical and financial assistance to cities and communities for the purpose of building local capacity to manage their natural resources. Special focus will be made in developing multiagency urban resource partnerships and using a challenge cost-share approach in selected cities to address resource and environmental concerns and the creation of employment opportunities through citizen-based and professional organizations.

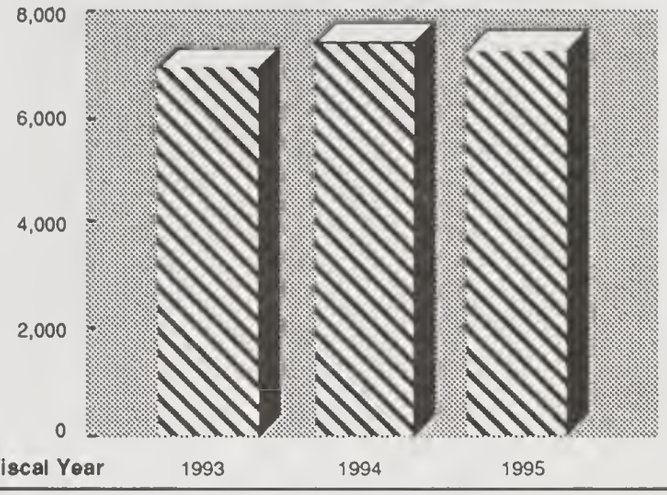
The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Number of communities assisted (urban and suburban)	7,505	7,258

Outcome: Overall, the goal was successfully achieved. After the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan was published, the planned performance indicator output was reduced due to congressional earmarks and special projects that focused significant levels of funding on small numbers of qualifying communities.

The program is community based and focuses on fostering volunteer action and the creation of self-sustaining urban forestry programs in cities, communities, and neighborhoods. In FY 1995, about 27 percent of the appropriated funds for Urban and Community Forestry were distributed to 26 urban areas; therefore, they were not available for distribution to other qualifying communities for base or community grant programs.

GPRA Figure 20.
Number of Urban & Suburban Communities Assisted



Goal #2—To continue to direct efforts on a national basis toward diversifying and expanding rural economies in areas experiencing long-term or persistent problems, such as the Pacific Northwest and other areas experiencing widespread poverty. Sustainable solutions will be sought by emphasizing partnerships with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, tribal governments, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

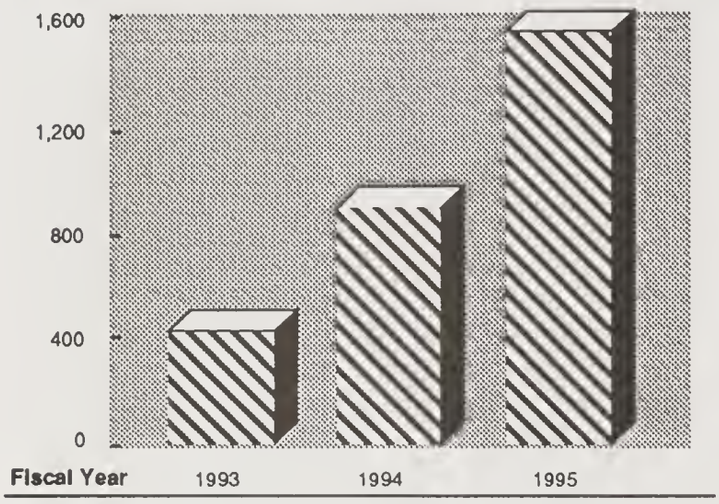
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Rural communities assisted	927	1,600

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. The upward trend of accomplishments is expected to continue as other communities nationwide become familiar with the program opportunities and success stories.

Through partnerships, the agency assisted rural residents in building the capacity to address and solve their own problems, take advantage of natural resource-based opportunities, and collaborate toward achieving sustainable communities. Economic diversification activities included using a broad range of resources, such as wildlife, recreation, special forest products, tourism, cultural heritage, and minerals, as well as developing value-added wood

products, recycling, and increasing secondary wood processing.

GPRA Figure 21.
Number of Rural Communities Assisted



Goal #3—To focus efforts toward programs and projects that educate and assist nonindustrial private landowners to better manage, protect, and enhance healthy ecosystems. This will be accomplished through the Forest Stewardship plan, and direct financial and technical assistance that will help fulfill the landowners' and managers' objectives in an ecologically sound manner. A special focus will be to expand technical assistance efforts to forest owners in Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Acres of land enrolled under Forest Stewardship (million acres)	3.5	2.3
Acres reforested through joint Federal/State cooperation	638,883	734,122

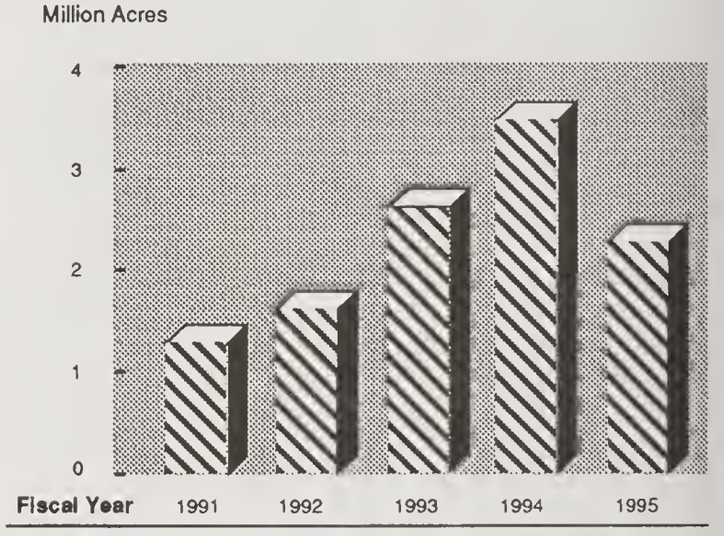
Outcome: Overall, the goal was successfully achieved.

The increase in the number of acres under multiresource management plans represents an improvement in the delivery of services to landowners nationwide.

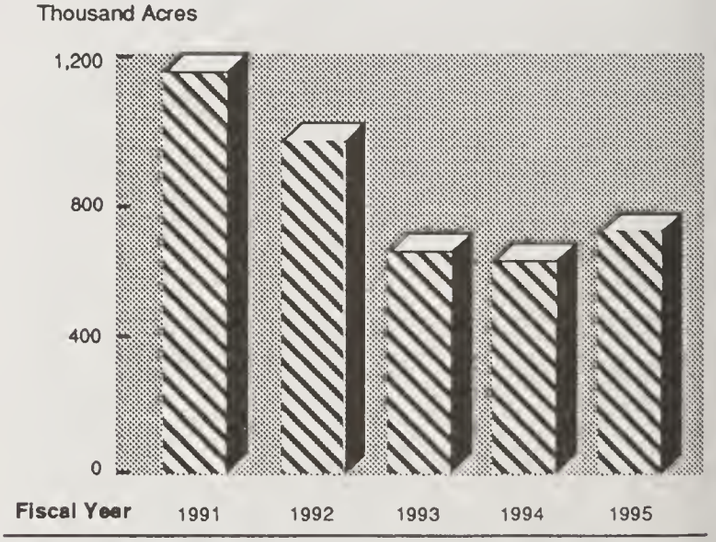
The decreasing trend in the number of acres enrolled into forest stewardship plans in FY 1995 is mainly due to the exceptional accomplishments experienced by the Alaska Region (R-10) in FY 1994. They enrolled 68,742 acres in FY 1995 compared to 1,266,032 acres in FY 1994.

The acres reforested includes tree planting, seeding, and natural regeneration that was a result of silvicultural treatment. Annual accomplishments for both indicators are expected to increase assuming adequate funding.

GPRA Figure 22.
Acres Enrolled Under Forest Stewardship



GPRA Figure 23.
Acres Reforested (Not NFS)



Fire Protection

Goal #4—To achieve national benefits by collaborating, cooperating, participating, and consulting with States on fire protection for non-Federal wildlands and other rural lands.

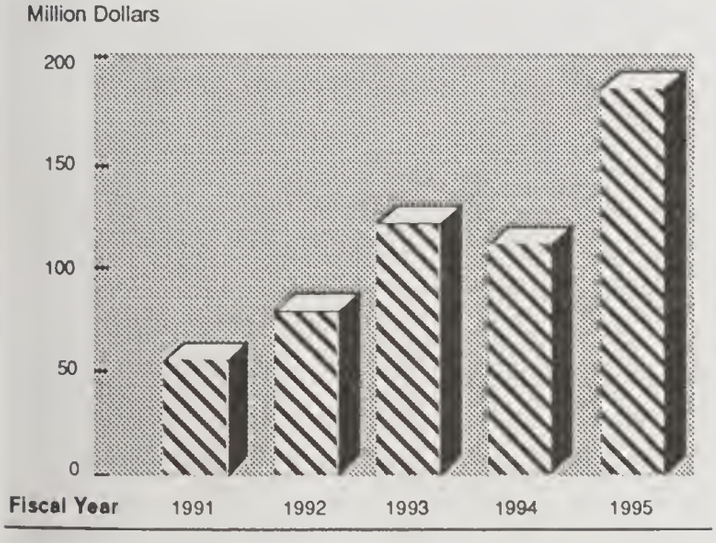
The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Acres protected to reduce fire hazard	1,051,000	1,051,000
Property loaned to the States (million dollars equivalent)	112	189

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. Effective and innovative use of excess property loaned to the States for wildland fire suppression was achieved through close cooperation between the Forest Service and the State Foresters. The program continued to improve the rural fire districts capability to provide wildland fire protection in the wildland/urban interface.

After the indicator to measure acres protected to reduce fire hazard on non-Federal and other rural lands was developed, it was recognized that reporting the amount of acres is not relevant to determining program outcome. It will be modified or substituted for a more meaningful one.

GPRA Figure 24.
Property Loaned to the States



Goal #5—To protect life, property, and natural resources from wildfire on the 191 million acres of NFS lands and an additional 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands through fee or reciprocal protection agreements by maintaining a responsive and cost-effective program of wildfire presuppression and fuels management activity, commensurate with the threat to life and property, public values, and management objectives.

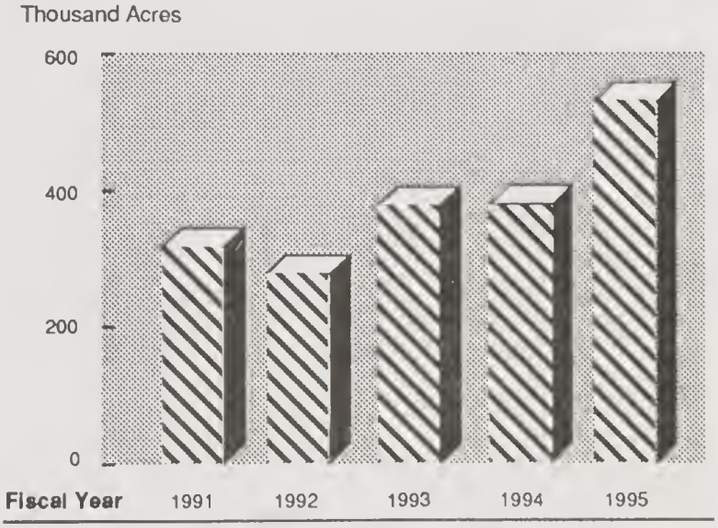
The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Output
Acres protected to reduce fire hazard (NFS lands or under agreement) 1/	456,500	460,465	541,351

1/ Appropriated funds; 570,266 acres accomplished with all funding sources.

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. The MAR planned indicator, based on actual allocation of funding, was exceeded by 18 percent. The implementation of prescribed burn treatments emphasized ecosystem maintenance and restoration in fire-adapted ecosystems. The program accomplishment reduced threat and risk of severe wildfire in certain key areas where private property and personal risk were identified.

GPRA Figure 25.
Acres Treated To Reduce Fire Hazard



Forest Pest Management

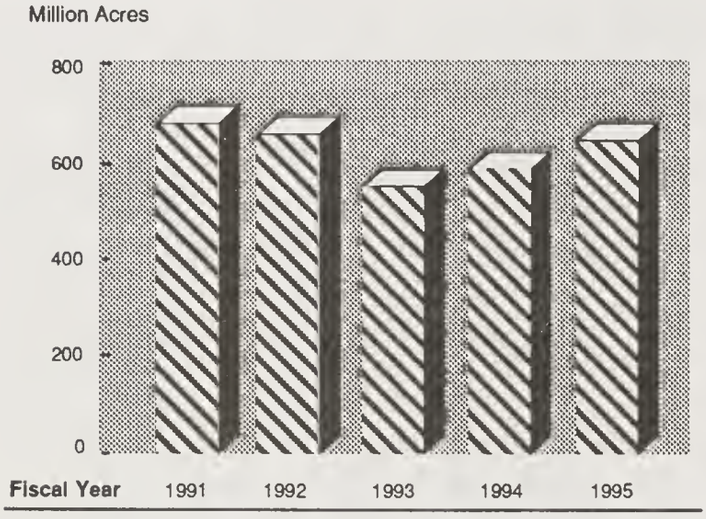
Goal #6—To detect and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks. To recognize forest ecosystem conditions conducive to insect and disease outbreaks on national forests, other Federal lands, and cooperatively on State and private lands to reduce forest resource losses and suppression costs. To provide advice to land managers on integrated pest management, forest health, prevention strategies, and proper use and handling of pesticides. To monitor forest health. To provide pest status information to all land managers and the Congress. To ensure integration of forest health considerations into agency long-term strategic and project-level decisionmaking.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Number of acres surveyed for pest detection (million)	617	657

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. Detection surveys and evaluations of insects, diseases, and abiotic factors were conducted on forested lands in all ownerships. The goal statement is based on analysis of the 5-year average data. The number of acres accomplished is 5 percent higher than the 5-year average of 635 million acres (1990-1994).

GPRA Figure 26.
Acres Surveyed (Insect and Disease Outbreaks)



Goal #7—To maintain healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing and suppressing damaging insects and diseases on the National Forest System, other Federal lands, and cooperatively with States on State and private lands. To respond promptly to unexpected or rapidly expanding outbreaks in order to minimize loss of timber, wildlife, watershed, and other resource values and suppression costs including eradicating isolated gypsy moth infestations.

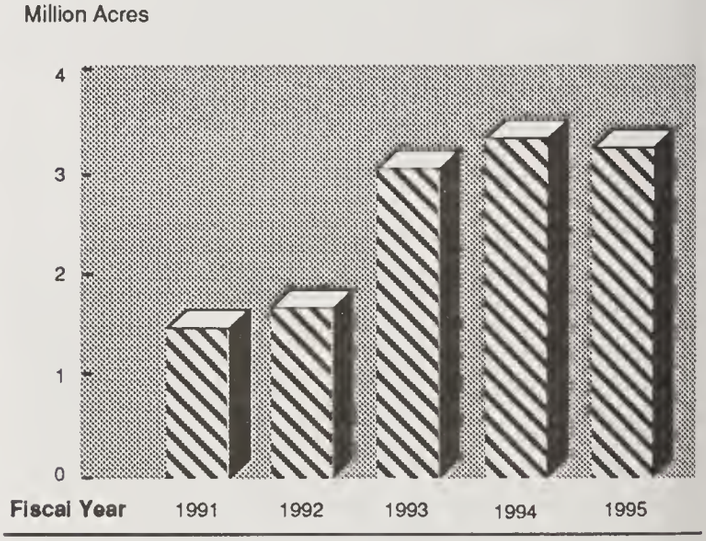
The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal. The goal is considered successful when the indicator has been achieved within 10 percent of the 5-year average (1.8 million acres).

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Acres protected from insect and disease (million)	1.8	3.3

Outcome: Based on the indicator, the annual goal was successfully attained. The agency conducted projects on NFS lands and provided technical and financial assistance to other Federal, State, and private land managers.

The goal statement is based on analysis of the 5-year average data. The insect and disease suppression activities conducted on forested lands is 30 percent higher than the 5-year average of 2.3 million acres (1990-1994). Although we have a goal of plus or minus 10 percent of the 5-year average, we respond to all prevention and suppression needs within the budget constraints.

GPRA Figure 27.
Acres Protected (Insect and Disease)



Goal #8—To obtain information on long-term pest trends. To develop and place new and improved technology into use in survey, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression activities. To assess benefits and risks of using pesticides for forest pest management.

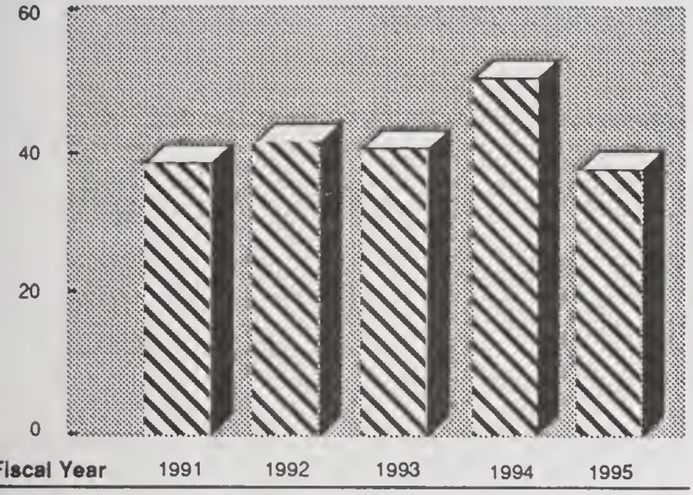
The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal. The goal is considered successful when the indicator has been achieved within 25 percent of the 5-year average (38 projects).

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Number of projects in progress	38	38

Outcome: The goal was achieved as planned. Special projects were conducted to develop, improve, and demonstrate new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of forest pest management.

GPRA Figure 28.

Number of Projects in Progress (Insect and Disease)



PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—It is responsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems" by developing and communicating the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of the national forests and grasslands.

Goal—Develop and communicate the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, and use the Nation's natural resources. Specifically in FY 1995, the agency will focus on ecosystem management research to develop adaptive management strategies that will provide both 1) short-term technical assistance and knowledge, and 2) tools for implementing a long-term vision of ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest (PNW).

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Establish RD&A 1/ program in support of the President's Plan in the PNW (programs)	1	1
Provide technical assistance to develop plans for riparian and stream management protection	Provide technical assistance	Provided as planned
Inventory, and monitoring system for:		
a) forest inventory (million acres)	a) 42	a) 44
b) status and trend reports developed	b) 90	b) 90
c) States surveyed	c) 16	c) 18

1/ RD&A: Research, Development, and Applications program.

Outcome: Based on the accomplishment of the indicators the goal was successfully achieved. Fiscal year 1995, the second year of operation for the President's Forest Plan (PFP), was a successful year in continuing and completing research, working in an effective interagency mode, and providing valuable information to NFS and other land management agencies. Monitoring continues to play a key role in the implementation of the PFP.

A major accomplishment was the completion of the Federal Guide for Watershed Analysis report (version 2.2). This system links problem-solving knowledge with public concerns and ecosystem processes in a comprehensive plan for completing watershed analyses.

The reduction in funding for the Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program led to a reduction in plot work in the Northeastern and Southern United States. More of the available funds were concentrated in establishing the FHM program in the West.

This was vital in meeting the agency's needs for a national report on forest health. The FHM program is being interlaced with the Forest Inventory and Analysis and the NFS vegetation surveys to increase efficiency and reduce overhead.

PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY COOPERATION

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA program goals of 1) "environmentally acceptable commodity production," 2) "improved scientific knowledge about natural resources," and 3) "responding to global resource issues." It is also re-

sponsive to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "ensuring organizational effectiveness" by conducting scientific exchange and technology transfer with other countries.

Goal—Expand the agency's international programs of technical and managerial assistance, research and technical exchange, and training to advance the science and practice of forestry in the United States and other countries.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Outputs 1/
Person-years of training provided	204	0	140
Person-years of assistance provided	41	0	30
Person-years of cooperative research/technical exchange performed	41	0	35
Person-years of support to activities and/or for developing international policy	13	0	10
Number of communications items produced 2/	1,267	0	900
Active international partnerships promoting sustainable natural resource management	304	0	240
Person-years policy assistance provided	13	0	9

1/ The output data provided above is based on extrapolations from partial international activity reports and international travel records.
2/ Communication - Books, papers, technical reports, software packages,workshop proceedings, information brochures, training materials, videos, and so on, on sustainable natural resource management, as measured by the number of separate products produced.

Outcome: International forestry cooperation continues to be a major objective of the Forest Service, focusing on activities that mutually benefit the United States and partner countries. It is through cooperation and exchange of scientific information and ideas with other countries that the Forest Service can be a global conservation leader. The goal was not achieved in FY 1995 due to reductions in funding for International Forestry and Forest Research. The downward trend in performance indicators is expected to continue in FY 1996 due to further budget reductions.

PERFORMANCE GOALS RELATING TO THE HUMAN DIMENSION

Human Resource Programs

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goal of "ensuring organizational effectiveness" by implementing initiatives designed to provide developmental and job opportunities.

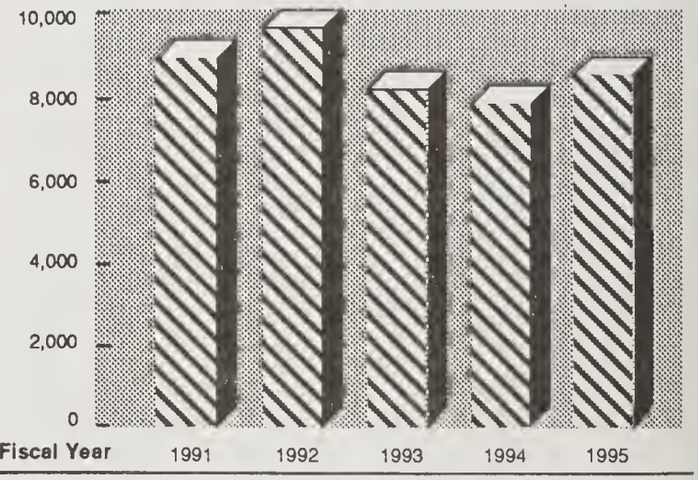
Goal #1—To provide, through operation of 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, basic education and training to disadvantaged young men and women between the ages of 16 and 24.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Number of participants (students)	3,874	8,747

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. The Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers served 8,747 disadvantaged young men and women, exceeding the 3,847 authorized slots. The program was funded at $91.4 million and accomplished conservation work valued at $22.1 million on NFS lands.

GPRA Figure 29.
Number of Job Corps Participants



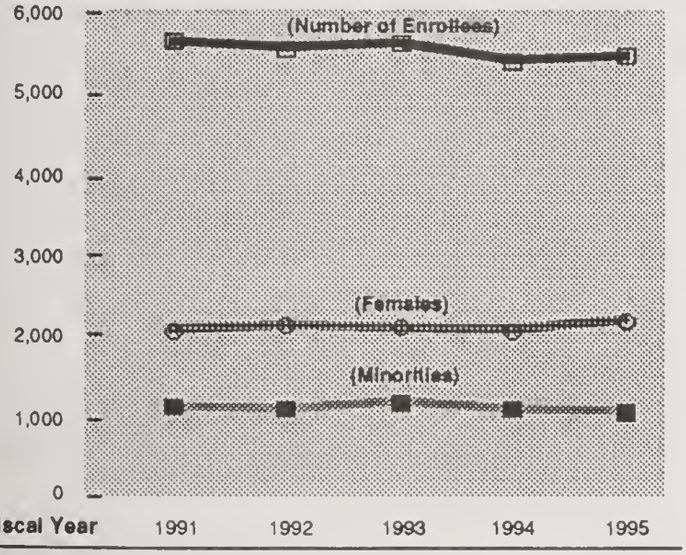
Goal #2—To provide community service, part-time work experience, supplemental income, and training to older Americans aged 55 and above through the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP).

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Number of enrollees in the (SCSEP)	4,323	5,554
Participation rates a) females b) minorities	 a) 1,945 b) 919	 a) 2,301 b) 1,204

Outcome: The annual goal was successfully achieved. The SCSEP Program provided community service, part-time work experience, supplemental income, and training to 5,554 seniors aged 55 and above in 1995, exceeding the 4,323 authorized program slots. The program served 2,301 (41 percent) females and 1,204 (22 percent) minorities, exceeding both target levels.

GPRA Figure 30.
Number of Enrollees in the SCSEP, Female, and Minority Participation Rates



Civil Rights

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goal of "ensuring organizational effectiveness" by overseeing the administration and compliance of civil rights and antidiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies.

Goal #1—To monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements of Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, Title XI of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, related laws, and Department and agency regulations and policy, to ensure equal opportunity, equal access, and equal participation in employment and program delivery.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Compliance evaluation: a) reviews conducted b) review reports prepared	 a) 1 b) 1	 a) 1 b) 1

Outcome: One review and report is not enough to determine the goal status. Resources to conduct reviews and reports to monitor compliance continue to decrease. One cross-boundary compliance review was conducted in the Alaska Region. Representation from industries as well as private landowners was included. The video of the exit conference was shown in every location in the region, thereby significantly reducing the final reporting process. The makeup of the eight-employee review team was very diverse.

Review findings are incorporated into technical skill building efforts and review reports are used for resource allocation plans as well as managerial accountability assessment indicators. The review assessment of program components is evaluated in accordance with the Forest Service Comprehensive Civil Rights Program Evaluation Matrix.

Goal #2—To provide uniformity and consistency for administering the agency's civil rights program, activities, and related systems in accordance with appropriate laws, regulations, and policies.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Program evaluation: a) internal and external program reviews conducted b) review reports prepared	 a) 1 b) 1	 a) 1 b) 1

Outcome: The information provided by the indicator is not enough to determine if the goal was successfully achieved. The goal and potential indicators will be reassessed according to program resources. In FY 1995, evaluation of program implementation was limited due to scarce resources.

Nevertheless, executive and senior management level expectations and capabilities to fully comply are on the rise throughout the agency.

Goal #3—To provide national leadership and direction in support of the agency's efforts to become a multicultural organization in accordance with the "Toward a Multicultural Organization Report" and Taskforce Group reports and recommendations.

The following indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal.

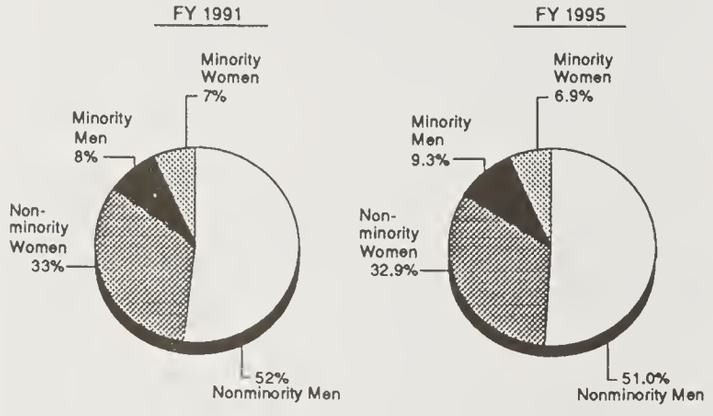
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Output
Percentage-wise the workforce is more diverse than in FY 1994	See chart below	See chart below

Fiscal Year ⟶	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Nonminority men	52.0%	52.0%	51.7%	50.9%	51.0%
Nonminority women	33.0%	33.0%	32.8%	33.2%	32.9%
Minority men	8.0%	8.0%	8.7%	8.9%	9.3%
Minority women	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%
Permanent work force	35,682	36,137	34,942	31,536	31,135

Source: USDA DN-714 Report; includes Cooperative Education Students and other seasonal appointments.

Outcome: No significant advance in workforce diversity was accomplished in FY 1995. Efforts to further diversify the workforce will continue within the reality of the reduction-in-force mandate and shrinking budgets.

GPRA Figure 31.
Composition of the Agency's Workforce



PERFORMANCE GOAL RELATING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT & INVESTIGATIONS

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)— This program is relevant to the Draft 1995 RPA Program strategic goals of 1) "protecting ecosystems," and 2) "ensuring organizational effectiveness" by fulfilling its stewardship responsibilities on NFS lands.

Goal—Through enforcement and protection, reduce crime and criminal activities on National Forest System lands.

The following indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of this goal. The goal is considered successful when those indicators related to legal violations are reduced, and those related to planned performance are achieved.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Outputs
Reduction of violations/ incidents; less than:	154,881	138,475
Cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies; at least equal to FY 1994	682	710
Reduction of illicit drug activities; less than in FY 1994	1,392	2,095
Number of criminal investigations conducted:		
a) felonies	a) 7,954	a) 4,879
b) misdemeanor	b) 24,125	b) 23,113

Outcome: Overall, the goal was successfully achieved. The program was highly successful in increasing the number of regular patrol and drug cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

Although emphasis continues to be on prevention, the number of arrests related to illegal drug activity increased over the past year. However, the fact that so many arrests were made is a success and shows that personnel are effective in apprehending suspects.

The performance indicator regarding the number of criminal investigations is an effective program measure; however, the manner in which the information is collected is not the most effective. A new system will track investigations separately from incidents.

Tables

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM Page

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (Continued) Page

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY (Continued) Page

RESEARCH

ADMINISTRATION

Table 1—Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average--fiscal year 1995

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1995 Funded	1995 Accomplished 2/	1995 Percent of funded	1991-95 average accomplishment	1995 as percent of 5-year average
Resource							
Recreation	Visitor use	MM RVD's	345.1	345.1	100	294	117
Wilderness	Management	MM acres	34.6	34.6	100	34	101
Wildlife & fish	Habitat restored/enhanced						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	87.2	197.1	226	213	92
	K-V funds 3/	M acres		174.6	NA	NA	NA
	Habitat improvement						
	Appropriated funds	Structures	7,384.0	9,279.0	126	17,988	52
	K-V funds	Structures		26,852.0	NA	NA	NA
	Habitat inventory						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	3,176.2	6,257.8	197	9,630	65
	K-V funds	M acres		76.6	NA	NA	NA
Range	Forage improvement						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	19.3	27.0	140	57	47
	K-V funds	M acres		15.4			
	Forage improvement						
	Appropriated funds	Structures	981.0	1,603.2	163	2,451	65
	K-V funds	Structures		331.0			
Timber	Sales offering	B bd. ft.	4.3	4.0	93	6	65
	Silvicultural exams	MM acres		1.9		4	46
	Reforestation 4/						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	93.2	136.1	146	148	92
	K-V funds	M acres		250.9	NA	313	80
	Timber stand improvement						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	128.0	140.7	110	182	77
	K-V funds	M acres		132.6	NA	163	81
Soil & water	Resource improvements						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	32.2	35.5	110	28	125
	K-V funds	M acres		14.1	NA		
	Soil inventory	M acres	7,983.0	9,826.0	123	9,414	104
Minerals	Non-energy operating plans	Plans processed	NA	5,331.0	NA	NA	NA
	Energy operating plans	Plans processed	NA	991.0	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1—Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average--fiscal year 1995--Continued

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1995 Funded	1995 Accomplished 2/	1995 Percent of funded	1991-95 average accomplishment	1995 as percent of 5-year average
Support	Trail construction/reconstruction	Miles	2,051.6	2,139.4	104	1,930	111
	Road construction						
	Appropriated funds						
	Construction	Miles	NA	28.9	NA	81	36
	Reconstruction	Miles	NA	653.8	NA	662	99
	Purchaser credit						
	Construction 5/	Miles		439.5	NA	1,068	41
	Reconstruction 5/	Miles		1,745.1	NA	2,647	66
	Fuel management						
	Appropriated funds	M acres	460.5	541.4	118	368	147
	Brush disposal funds	M acres	171.2	172.0	100	301	57
	Land acquired						
	Purchase and donation	M acres	84.3	87.3	104	102	86
	Exchanges	M acres	103.3	98.4 6/	95	105	94
	Landline location	Miles	1,961.0	1,837.0	94	3,530	52

1/ M = thousand, MM = million, B = billion, RVD = recreation visitor day.
2/ Does not include accomplishments from contributed funding sources.
3/ K-V = Knutson Vandenberg Act.
4/ Includes natural regeneration without site preparation.
5/ Includes miles turned back to the Forest Service for construction or reconstruction (purchaser election program).
6/ Includes 250 acres through the Sisk Act.

Table 2–National Forest System funding–fiscal year 1995 compared to long-term program costs

	1995Actual 1/	1995 RPA2/	Percent of 1995 Actual to 1995 RPA
	1,000 constant 1995 dollars		
Minerals and geology management	37,932	49,852	76
Real estate management	45,621	NA	NA
Landline location	15,945	NA	NA
Maintenance of facilities	26,304	32,857	80
Cooperative law enforcement	63,516	49,852 3/	127
Forest road maintenance	83,784 4/	135,960	62
Recreation use	220,136	NA	NA
Forest trail maintenance	21,655	NA	NA
Sales administration and management	180,555	303,644	59
Reforestation and stand improvement	84,907 5/	80,443	106
Wildlife and fisheries habitat management	93,182	172,216	54
Range management	18,473	NA	NA
Range betterment fund	4,419	NA	NA
Soil, water and air management	48,282	82,709	58
Subtotal	944,711	907,533	104
General Administration (subtotal)	296,982	375,023	79
Forest fire protection	160,010	223,201	72
Fighting forest fires	225,628	148,423	152
Subtotal	385,638	371,624	104
Youth Conservation Corps (subtotal)	(1,000)	NA	NA
Construction:			
Construction of facilities 6/	61,588	NA	NA
Forest road construction	98,185	NA	NA
Forest trail construction	32,448	NA	NA
Forest roads purchaser construction 7/	(50,000)	NA	NA
Transfer to salvage	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	192,221	0	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2–National Forest System funding–fiscal year 1995 compared to long-term program costs—Continued

	1995 Actual 1/	1995 RPA2/	Percent of 1995 Actual to 1995 RPA
	1,000 constant 1995 dollars		
Land acquisition	63,873	NA	NA
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts	1,247	NA	NA
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange	794	NA	NA
Gifts, donations and bequests	4	NA	NA
Permanent appropriations	4,419	NA	NA
Trust funds	222,953	NA	NA
Subtotal	293,290	NA	NA
Total	2,112,842	NA	NA

1/ Information from the FY 1997 Explanatory Notes
2/ Information from1990 RPA Program.
3/ Includes NFS, cooperative, and drug enforcement/law enforcement activities.
4/ Does not include the Washington Office and National Commitment funds.
5/ Includes reforestation trust fund dollars.
6/ Excludes construction of research facilities.
7/ This account was taken off budget in 1982. For comparison, the amounts are shown as non-add items.

Table 3–National Forest System funding--fiscal years 1991-95

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991 1/
			1,000 dollars actual		
Minerals and geology management	38,932	33,017	34,812	34,332	30,380
Real estate management	45,621	34,880	36,024	35,430	31,192
Landline location	15,945	28,783	30,873	32,251	29,844
Maintenance of facilities	26,304	26,476	26,495	26,283	24,866
Cooperative law enforcement	63,516	55,130	15,479	8,377	15,538
Forest road maintenance	83,784	79,180 2/	81,936	85,891	91,303
Forest trail maintenance	21,655	34,543	31,332	30,549	28,228
Sales administration and management	108,555	184,606	219,033	263,745	263,133
Reforestation and stand improvement 3/	84,907	62,339	92,306	96,521	101,960
Recreation use	220,136	224,522	229,742	216,396	198,817
Wildlife and fish habitat management	93,182	121,130	116,364	112,500	106,626
Range management	18,473	44,127	44,443	43,153	39,473
Soil, water and air management	48,282	77,984	72,325	76,243	72,153
Subtotal	869,292	1,006,717	1,031,164	1,061,671	1,033,513
General Administration (subtotal)	296,982	298,174	305,941	303,786	292,333
Forest fire protection	160,010	190,108	189,163	187,411	179,899
Fighting forest fires	225,628	190,222	185,411	110,589	118,035
Subtotal	385,638	380,330	374,574	298,000	297,934
Youth Conservation Corps (subtotal) 4/	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Construction					
Construction of facilities 5/	61,588	94,437	83,868	77,497	82,578
Forest road construction	98,185	97,345	140,586	168,989	173,072
Forest trail construction	32,448	32,310	27,233	21,667	21,479
Forest roads purchaser construction 6/	(50,000)	(60,000)	(110,669)	(113,000)	(118,690)
Transfer to salvage	0	0	-2,750	NA	NA
Watershed restoration	0	20,000			
Subtotal	192,221	244,092	248,937	268,153	277,129

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3–National Forest System funding--fiscal years 1991-95–Continued

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991 1/
			1,000 dollars actual		
Land acquisition	63,873	64,250	62,412	88,306	88,695
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts	1,247	1,212	1,180	1,134	1,097
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange	794	203	151	1,230	105
Early Winters land exchange	0	0	0	0	497
Gifts, donations and bequests	4	96	5	96	1
Range betterment	1,149	4,600	4,647	4,795	4,546
Permanent appropriations	506,289	542,774	539,240	550,562	569,144
Trust funds	222,953	298,404	310,191	303,379	281,974
Total	2,540,442	2,840,852	2,878,442	2,881,112	2,846,968

1/ Post sequestration with supplemental.
2/ Does not include $1,172,590 of Washington Office and National Commitment funds.
3/ Includes reforestation trust fund dollars.
4/ Appropriations Act required minimum level of funding from National Forest funds; amounts not included in totals.
1991 - operated a $1.8 million program from available funds.
1992 - operated a $2.5 million program from available funds.
1993 - operated a $2.1 million program from available funds.
1994 - operated a $1.7 million program from available funds.
1995 - operated a $1.3 million program from available funds.
5/ Excludes construction of research facilities.
6/ This account was taken off budget in 1982. For comparison, the amounts are shown as non-add items.

Table 4–Summary of National Forest System 1995 accomplishments compared to long-term program trends

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1995 Actual	1995 RPA projections 2/	1994 Actual	Percent of change comparisons: 1994 Actual to 1995 Actual	Percent of change comparisons: 1995 Actual to 1995 RPA
Final output 3/							
Timber	Sales offering	B board ft	4	10.8	3.4	15	-170
Recreation	Visitor use 4/	MM RVD's	345.1	308.0	330.3	4	11
Range	Permitted grazing	MM AUM's	9.3	9.3	9.9	-6	0
Minerals	Non-energy operating plans	Plans processed	5,331.0	NA			
	Energy operating plans	Plans processed	991.0	NA 5/	NA		
Wildlife & fish	User-days of recreation	MM AD's	50.1	6/	86.7 1/	-73	NA
Intermediate output 7/							
Timber	Reforestation 8/	M acres	387.0	416.0	441.1	-14	-7
	Timber stand improvement 8/	M acres	273.3	323.0	264.6	3	-18
Wildlife & fish	Habitat restored/enhanced	M acres	196.8		188.6 9/	4	NA
	Habitat improvement	Structures	9,267.0		14,347.0 9/	-55	NA
	Habitat inventory	M acres	6,178.8		8,909.1 9/	-44	NA
Wilderness	Management	MM acres	34.6	35.3	34.6	0	-2
Soil & water	Resource improvement	M acres	35.5	46.0	24.8 9/	30	-30
	Soil inventory	M acres	9,826.0		5,926.6 9/	40	NA
Range	Forage improvements	M acres	27.0		79.3 9/	-194	NA
	Forage improvements	Structures	1,603.2		2,393.1 9/	-49	NA
Trails	Construction/ reconstruction	Miles	2,139.4	2,396.0 10/	2,113.4	1	-12
Roads	Construction/ reconstruction 11/	Miles	2,867.3	7,869.0	2,453.1	14	-174
Fire	Fuels management 12/	M acres	742.6	781.0	384.7	48	-5
Lands	Purchase and donation	M acres	186.0		72.9	61	NA

1/ B = billion, MM = million, M = thousand, RVD's = recreation visitor-days, AUM's = animal unit months, AD's = activity days. (The estimate for 1994 actual wildlife & fish activity days is based on the 1991 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Survey of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife Associated Recreation. The estimate for 1993 is based on the 1985 Survey; therefore the difference is due to calibration.)
2/ Information derived from1990 RPA Program.
3/ Final output = forest and rangeland goods and services purchased or consumed by the private sector or individual consumers.
4/ AD's are included in RVD's.
5/ Reported as operations in the 1990 RPA Program.
6/ These items were not reported in the RPA Program.
7/ Intermediate output = work performed by the Forest Service that contributes to the production of final outputs.
8/ Includes acres from carryover funds, and does not include accomplishments from contributed funds.
9/ Accomplished with appropriated funds. FY 1993 published numbers were updated.
10/ Does not include trail reconstruction.
11/ Includes appropriated and purchaser roads.
12/ Includes accomplishments from appropriated funds and brush disposal funds.

Table 5–Draft and final forest plan environmental impact statements filed with the Environmental Protection Agency by region as of September 30, 1995 1/

Northern Region	Rocky Mountain Region	Southwestern Region	Intermountain Region
	Draft	*Draft*	
	Black Hills (SD) 4/	Coconino (AZ) 4/	
Final	*Final*	*Final*	*Final*
Flathead (MT)	Rio Grande (CO) 5/	Cibola (NM)	Bridger-Teton (WY)
Lewis & Clark (MT)	Nebraska (NE)	Tonto (AZ)	Boise (ID)
Beaverhead (MT)	Bighorn (WY)	Carson (NM)	Uinta (UT)
Helena (MT)	Arapaho-Roosevelt (CO) 2/	Coronado (AZ)	Wasatch-Cache (UT)
Lolo (MT)	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison (CO) 5/	Gila (NM)	Targhee (ID)
Bitterroot (MT)		Lincoln (NM)	Caribou (ID)
Custer (MT)	Routt (CO)	Prescott (AZ)	Fishlake (UT)
Deerlodge (MT)	San Juan (CO)	Apache-Sitgreaves (AZ)	Toiyabe (NV)
Nez Perce (ID)	White River (CO)	Santa Fe (NM)	Dixie (UT)
Gallatin (MT)	Pike-San Isabel (CO)	Kaibab (AZ) 3/	Humboldt (NV)
Idaho Panhandle (ID)	Medicine Bow (WY)		Payette (ID)
Clearwater (ID)	Shoshone (WY)		Challis (ID)
Kootenai (MT)			Ashley (UT)
			Sawtooth (ID)
			Manti-LaSal (UT)
			Salmon (ID)

Pacific Southwest Region	Pacific Northwest Region	Southern Region	Eastern Region
		Draft	
		Caribbean (PR) 4/	
		Francis Marion (SC) 4/	
		Texas (TX) 4/	
Final	*Final*	*Final*	*Final*
Cleveland (CA)	Deschutes (OR)	Sumter (SC)	Hoosier (IN)
Angeles (CA)	Okanogan (WA)	Mississippi (MS)	Nicolet (WI)
Plumas (CA)	Wallowa-Whitman (OR)	Kisatchie (LA)	Superior (MN)
Sequoia (CA) 3/	Wenatchee (WA)	Chattahoochee-Oconee (GA)	Monongahela (WV)
Los Padres (CA)	Olympic (WA)	Daniel Boone (KY)	Chippewa (MN)
Inyo (CA)	Siuslaw (OR)	Jefferson (VA)	Allegheny (PA)
Eldorado (CA)	Umatilla (OR)	George Washington (VA)	Huron-Manistee (MI)
San Bernardino (CA)	Gifford Pinchot (WA)	Cherokee (TN)	Chequamegon (WI)
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (CA)	Mt. Hood (OR)	Ozark-St. Francis (AR)	Mark Twain (MO)
	Umpqua (OR)	Florida (FL)	Hiawatha (MI)
Tahoe (CA) 5/	Malheur (OR)	Ouachita (AR)	Ottawa (MI)
Modoc (CA)	Rogue River (OR)	Alabama (AL)	White Mountain (NH)
Stanislaus (CA)	Mt. Baker (WA)	Croatan-Uwharrie (NC)	Green Mountain (VT)
Sierra (CA) 5/	Winema (OR)	Nantahala-Pisgah (NC)	Shawnee (IL)
Lassen (CA)	Willamette (OR)		Wayne (OH)
Klamath (CA) 5/	Colville (WA)		
Mendocino (CA) 5/	Siskiyou (OR)		
Shasta-Trinity (CA) 5/	Fremont (OR)		
Six Rivers (CA) 5/	Ochoco (OR)		

Alaska Region
Draft
Tongass-Chatham (AK) 4/
Final
Chugach (AK)
Tongass (AK)

1/ Includes forest plans filed in previous years.
2/ Plans in revision process with Notice of Intent issued.
3/ Significant Amendment Notice of Intent issued.
4/ Revised plans issued in draft.
5/ Revised Plan issued in final.

Table 6–National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service as of September 30, 1995

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	National forests, purchase units, research areas, and other areas	National grasslands	Land utilization projects	Total
		Acres		
Alabama	662,755	0	40	662,795
Alaska	22,004,745	0	0	22,004,745
Arizona	11,250,693	0	0	11,250,693
Arkansas	2,553,342	0	0	2,553,342
California	20,609,266	18,425	0	20,627,691
Colorado	13,873,213	628,379	0	14,501,592
Connecticut	24	0	0	24
Florida	1,146,671	0	0	1,146,671
Georgia	864,710	0	0	864,710
Hawaii	1	0	0	1
Idaho	20,394,895	47,756	0	20,442,651
Illinois	273,278	0	0	273,278
Indiana	193,939	0	0	193,939
Kansas	0	108,175	0	108,175
Kentucky	688,475	0	0	688,475
Louisiana	603,757	0	0	603,757
Maine	53,040	0	0	53,040
Michigan	2,854,264	0	959	2,855,223
Minnesota	2,831,689	0	0	2,831,689
Mississippi	1,156,217	0	0	1,156,217
Missouri	1,492,079	0	0	1,492,079
Montana	16,872,610	0	0	16,872,610
Nebraska	257,653	94,480	0	352,133
Nevada	5,815,856	0	0	5,815,856
New Hampshire	723,906	0	0	723,906
New Mexico	9,189,942	136,417	240	9,326,599
New York	14,933	0	0	14,933
North Carolina	1,241,947	0	0	1,241,947
North Dakota	743	1,105,036	0	1,105,779
Ohio	221,891	0	0	221,891
Oklahoma	255,811	46,286	0	302,097
Oregon	15,551,874	111,348	856	15,664,078
Pennsylvania	513,229	0	0	513,229
Puerto Rico	27,831	0	0	27,831
South Carolina	612,023	0	0	612,023
South Dakota	1,145,141	868,487	0	2,013,628
Tennessee	632,673	0	0	632,673
Texas	637,473	117,620	0	755,093
Utah	8,112,462	0	0	8,112,462
Vermont	355,179	0	0	355,179
Virgin Islands	147	0	0	147
Virginia	1,654,652	0	0	1,654,652
Washington	9,174,218	0	738	9,174,956
West Virginia	1,032,302	0	0	1,032,302
Wisconsin	1,519,832	0	0	1,519,832
Wyoming	8,686,380	571,901	0	9,258,281
Total	187,757,761	3,854,310	2,833	191,614,904

Table 7–Miles of landline location by region–fiscal year 1995

Region	Total miles boundary	Miles Surveyed 1995	Miles Surveyed To Date	Maintained 1995
Northern (R-1)	27,725	395	9,290	202
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	48,850	195	8,470	65
Southwestern (R-3)	17,264	93	5,694	2
Intermountain (R-4)	20,960	245	4,810	78
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	26,700	216	12,454	70
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	25,627	189	16,266	367
Southern (R-8)	41,315	264	37,360	2,847
Eastern (R-9)	42,071	403	12,532	269
Alaska (R-10)	2,602	97	1,723	7
Total	253,114	2,097	108,599	3,907

Table 8–Land acquisition and exchange–fiscal years 1994 and 1995

	1995 Acres	1994 Acres
Purchase	88,000	72,889 1/
Exchange	98,000 2/	75,757 3/

1/ Includes 115,838 acres purchased through Land & Water Conservation Fund and 162 acres through Acquisitions, Special Acts.
2/ Includes 250 acres through Sisk Act.
3/ Includes 252 acres of donations and contributions.

Table 9–Wildlife and fish habitat inventory, protection, and enhancement by region--fiscal year 1995 1/

Region	Wildlife	Inland fish 2/	Anadromous fish 2/	Threatened, endangered & sensitive species 3/	Total	
Northern (R-1)						
Acres of inventory	309,923	444	0	388,161	698,528	
Acres protected	52,994	0	0	41,559	94,553	
Acres restored/enhanced	8,735	303	0	3,960	12,998	
Structures	166	4/	4/	147	313	
Rocky Mountain (R-2)						
Acres of inventory	651,896	3,728	0	503,325	1,158,949	
Acres protected	31,711	245	0	6	31,962	
Acres restored/enhanced	16,807	5	0	10	16,822	
Structures	645	4/	4/	58	703	
Southwestern (R-3)						
Acres of inventory	47,977	49	0	249,144	297,170	
Acres protected	158,970	4	0	116,153	275,127	
Acres restored/enhanced	12,580	3	0	1,073	13,656	
Structures	172	4/	4/	37	209	
Intermountain (R-4)						
Acres of inventory	374,857	1,706	392	580,292	957,247	
Acres protected	88,600	5,768	3	70,300	164,671	
Acres restored/enhanced	10,598	51	0	20,281	30,930	
Structures	286	4/	4/	224	510	
Pacific Southwest (R-5)						
Acres of inventory	273,275	8,130	0	569,780	851,185	
Acres protected	16,432	2	250	51,036	67,720	
Acres restored/enhanced	4,793	118	0	3,433	8,344	
Structures	245	4/	4/	110	355	
Pacific Northwest (R-6)						
Acres of inventory	195,603	5,364	180	677,932	879,079	
Acres protected	893,818	804	13	299,416	1,194,051	
Acres restored/enhanced	3,907	1,104	5	698	5,714	
Structures	966	4/	4/	481	1,447	
Southern (R-8)						
Acres of inventory	97,018	3,531	0	425,925	526,474	
Acres protected	103,261	417	0	172,585	276,263	
Acres restored/enhanced	31,695	2,717	0	41,984	76,396	
Structures	1,167	4/	4/	1,176	2,343	
Eastern (R-9)						
Acres of inventory	205,323	5,109	131	172,328	382,891	
Acres protected	53,442	2,807	0	15,398	71,647	
Acres restored/enhanced	19,267	3,267	0	4,227	26,761	
Structures	2,184	4/	4/	1,182	3,366	
Alaska (R-10)						
Acres of inventory	130,156	4,750	109,401	209,977	454,284	
Acres protected	183,462	100	14,850	143,594	342,006	
Acres restored/enhanced	54	157	4,961	0	5,172	
Structures	13	4/	4/	20	33	
Total						
Acres of inventory	2,286,028	32,811	110,104	3,776,864	6,205,807	5/
Acres protected	1,582,690	10,147	15,116	910,047	2,518,000	
Acres restored/enhanced	108,436	7,725	4,966	75,666	196,793	6/
Structures	5,844	0	0	3,435	9,279	7/

1/ Includes activities accomplished with appropriated funds.
2/ Lake acres.
3/ Terrestrial acres.
4/ Data no longer collected
5/ In addition, 3,717,707 acres were inventoried with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.
6/ In addition, 343,943 acres were restored or enhanced with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.
7/ In addition, 28,737 structures were completed with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.

Table 10–Aquatic habitat inventory, protection, and enhancement by region--fiscal year 1995 1/

Region	Inland fish	Anadromous fish	Threatened, endangered & sensitive species	Total	
Northern (R-1)					
stream miles of inventory	706.0	299.0	250.5	1,255.5	
stream miles protected	339.5	25.0	120.5	485.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	243.0	31.0	17.5	291.5	
Rocky Mountain (R-2)					
stream miles of inventory	279.0	0.0	98.0	377.0	
stream miles protected	9.0	0.0	19.0	28.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	16.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	
Southwestern (R-3)					
stream miles of inventory	7.5	0.0	140.3	147.8	
stream miles protected	10.0	0.0	3.0	13.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	16.5	0.0	2.5	19.0	
Intermountain (R-4)					
stream miles of inventory	713.2	176.0	156.0	1,045.2	
stream miles protected	2,585.0	2,471.0	2,110.0	7,166.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	103.8	93.0	9.0	205.8	
Pacific Southwest (R-5)					
stream miles of inventory	848.0	72.5	123.6	1,044.1	
stream miles protected	745.5	2.0	66.0	813.5	
stream miles restored/enhanced	26.0	3.0	4.0	33.0	
Pacific Northwest (R-6)					
stream miles of inventory	905.0	1,422.0	273.0	2,600.0	
stream miles protected	1,548.0	664.0	460.0	2,672.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	166.8	149.3	25.8	341.9	
Southern (R-8)					
stream miles of inventory	339.5	0.0	407.0	746.5	
stream miles protected	167.0	0.0	304.0	471.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	52.6	0.0	0.0	52.6	
Eastern (R-9)					
stream miles of inventory	292.5	93.0	20.0	405.5	
stream miles protected	174.0	12.0	1.0	187.0	
stream miles restored/enhanced	232.8	230.0	1.0	463.8	
Alaska (R-10)					
stream miles of inventory	185.9	145.7	0.1	331.7	
stream miles protected	12.8	48.5	0.0	61.3	
stream miles restored/enhanced	6.0	24.8	0.8	31.6	
Total 2/					
stream miles of inventory	4,276.6	2,208.2	1,468.5	7,953.3	2/
stream miles protected	5,590.8	3,222.5	3,083.5	11,896.8	3/
stream miles restored/enhanced	863.8	531.1	60.6	1,455.5	4/

1/ Includes activities accomplished with appropriated funds.
2/ In addition, 2,869 stream miles were inventoried with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.
3/ In addition, 2,020.8 stream miles were protected with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.
4/ In addition, 752.9 stream miles were restored or enhanced with contributed funds, timber sale (K-V) funds, and other funds.

Table 11–Total recreation use on National Forest System lands by State–fiscal years 1991-95

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			1,000 RVD's 2/		
Alabama	680.4	685.9	832.6	700.6	676.7
Alaska	5,980.0	5,723.6	5,514.8	5,887.5	5,717.9
Arizona	33,164.5	32,031.3	30,972.6	25,543.7	21,548.8
Arkansas	2,206.0	2,136.4	2,105.7	2,153.0	2,109.0
California	80,976.9	72,533.2	69,981.2	67,614.1	65,220.8
Colorado	30,970.7	32,173.1	30,106.3	29,053.0	25,998.0
Florida	3,157.4	3,157.4	3,123.7	3,104.4	3,080.8
Georgia	3,191.4	3,017.7	3,033.0	2,993.3	2,839.1
idaho	14,263.7	14,238.5	13,455.0	13,086.8	12,908.5
illinois	1,119.3	1,079.7	1,028.5	899.5	843.4
indiana	618.9	508.9	501.0	551.8	594.0
Kansas	85.0	84.4	82.9	75.5	66.1
Kentucky	2,250.6	2,151.7	2,106.2	2,112.5	2,111.5
Louisiana	591.0	564.3	532.9	507.1	486.4
Maine	147.3	113.7	113.6	60.7	60.7
Michigan	4,720.1	4,867.6	5,011.3	4,755.0	8,153.0
Minnesota	5,823.8	5,715.3	5,676.2	5,738.5	4,956.4
Mississippi	1,409.1	1,348.9	1,317.8	1,297.5	1,285.1
Missouri	2,230.2	2,061.2	1,931.2	1,803.4	1,742.3
Montana	13,601.5	11,380.7	11,001.4	11,046.3	10,595.3
Nebraska	248.1	260.7	260.2	200.1	147.1
Nevada	3,741.6	3,359.8	3,677.1	3,360.0	3,283.1
New Hampshire	3,352.3	3,242.8	3,242.8	3,036.9	4,013.5
New Mexico	9,474.7	9,122.4	8,775.1	8,602.6	8,065.3
New York	103.4	34.5	35.0	31.2	45.0
North Carolina	6,756.3	6,413.8	6,158.4	5,767.3	5,691.8
North Dakota	115.5	113.9	135.2	142.2	198.6
Ohio	651.2	685.8	679.5	671.7	521.6
Oklahoma	388.6	398.5	358.2	368.8	373.0
Oregon	37,031.6	37,029.3	19,285.2	19,898.0	21,036.5
Pennsylvania	3,503.0	2,991.6	2,950.3	2,942.0	2,976.5
Puerto Rico	171.1	296.1	296.1	289.3	280.1
South Carolina	987.0	956.3	944.3	950.3	942.8
South Dakota	3,535.8	3,395.7	3,351.9	3,243.7	3,095.4
Tennessee	3,168.2	2,989.9	2,956.9	2,977.5	2,923.8
Texas	2,440.3	2,383.9	2,302.9	2,273.4	2,253.1
Utah	18,989.8	17,428.6	15,157.1	18,413.2	13,336.7
Vermont	1,392.5	1,730.4	1,727.7	1,564.7	1,570.5
Virginia	4,701.8	4,697.1	4,476.5	4,268.8	4,173.4
Washington	24,796.9	24,796.9	18,735.1	18,739.9	22,458.0
West Virginia	1,461.2	1,451.3	1,353.6	1,264.1	1,339.8
Wisconsin	2,530.8	2,354.5	2,732.5	2,185.1	2,215.3
Wyoming	8,353.4	8,641.1	7,453.6	7,515.5	6,914.3
Total	345,082.9	330,348.4	295,473.1	287,690.5	278,849.0

1/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

2/ One recreation visitor-day (RVD) is the recreation use of National Forest land or water that aggregates 12 visitor-hours. This may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.


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Table 12–State summary of total recreation use on National Forest System lands by activity—fiscal year 1995

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	Camping, picnicking & swimming	Mechanized travel & viewing scenery	Hiking, horseback riding & water travel	Winter sports	Resorts, cabins & organization camps
			1,000 RVD's 2/		
Alabama	184.1	117.1	63.2	0.0	0.4
Alaska	369.3	3,844.0	363.2	89.9	175.7
Arizona	8,084.6	13,736.5	3,033.2	408.0	991.7
Arkansas	618.0	551.1	221.3	0.0	25.8
California	17,781.6	36,691.9	5,538.3	4,605.9	7,682.5
Colorado	6,079.8	10,212.1	2,726.9	6,525.1	766.1
Florida	1,716.6	488.6	178.8	0.0	217.0
Georgia	965.7	1,046.8	422.5	1.0	48.8
Idaho	4,280.6	3,947.1	1,303.5	878.9	570.6
Illinois	249.5	412.3	179.6	0.0	8.2
Indiana	231.8	94.0	82.4	2.0	15.8
Kansas	17.1	27.0	3.3	0.0	0.9
Kentucky	664.3	719.2	264.8	4.0	15.9
Louisiana	200.4	156.9	26.0	0.0	23.8
Maine	30.9	64.5	18.6	4.2	5.5
Michigan	1,603.9	1,564.0	255.9	65.8	138.9
Minnesota	1,926.2	1,090.8	880.9	109.1	434.9
Mississippi	256.1	371.8	124.0	0.0	11.8
Missouri	684.4	616.2	361.0	0.1	11.2
Montana	2,503.7	4,835.1	1,467.5	790.2	417.8
Nebraska	93.5	41.8	21.2	0.4	7.8
Nevada	1,054.0	1,124.8	437.3	386.7	146.6
New Hampshire	656.0	1,309.6	472.5	547.5	232.5
New Mexico	3,050.7	2,145.8	706.0	865.9	396.5
New York	79.1	7.5	5.1	1.0	0.0
North Carolina	1,656.4	2,377.0	1,175.6	13.8	96.5
North Dakota	14.2	27.7	15.2	0.8	0.0
Ohio	93.4	130.8	73.8	0.3	0.0
Oklahoma	55.0	179.6	49.9	0.0	0.0
Oregon	11,289.5	11,719.1	3,889.7	1,583.9	2,027.7
Pennsylvania	972.2	1,646.4	341.2	9.5	47.9
Puerto Rico	92.1	16.6	7.3	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	267.2	233.3	136.6	0.0	0.9
South Dakota	301.8	2,518.4	201.4	14.6	119.3
Tennessee	1,242.0	927.7	320.3	4.9	100.4
Texas	674.5	467.6	108.2	0.0	26.8
Utah	6,147.0	6,604.8	1,316.3	1,269.3	886.9
Vermont	127.9	310.1	107.8	600.0	55.4
Virginia	1,120.7	1,566.2	459.2	32.1	19.3
Washington	5,165.5	11,490.7	3,384.2	1,090.6	1,119.9
West Virginia	552.9	291.9	153.8	5.9	37.7
Wisconsin	612.0	806.0	124.5	28.1	19.5
Wyoming	2,011.0	2,468.5	1,294.7	408.6	729.3
Total	85,777.2	128,998.9	32,316.7	20,348.1	17,634.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12–State summary of total recreation use on National Forest System lands by activity—fiscal year 1995--Continued

Hunting	Fishing	Non-consumptive fish & wildlife use	Other recreation activities	Total	State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/
			1,000 RVD's 2/		
161.6	68.0	5.1	80.9	680.4	Alabama
140.0	496.2	43.8	457.9	5,980.0	Alaska
1,010.0	984.5	532.2	4,383.8	33,164.5	Arizona
517.5	106.4	28.8	137.1	2,206.0	Arkansas
1,653.5	3,203.1	381.5	3,438.6	80,976.9	California
1,756.4	1,697.5	176.5	1,030.3	30,970.7	Colorado
233.9	172.5	21.4	128.6	3,157.4	Florida
367.2	208.8	38.4	92.2	3,191.4	Georgia
1,138.3	937.6	188.4	1,018.7	14,263.7	Idaho
133.2	42.6	17.5	76.4	1,119.3	Illinois
102.7	52.0	5.7	32.5	618.9	Indiana
8.6	14.1	2.5	11.5	85.0	Kansas
217.1	222.2	13.5	129.6	2,250.6	Kentucky
112.7	28.6	4.9	37.7	591.0	Louisiana
9.4	6.1	1.8	6.3	147.3	Maine
522.0	405.0	20.7	143.9	4,720.1	Michigan
335.6	881.5	35.2	129.6	5,823.8	Minnesota
412.3	96.7	30.7	105.7	1,409.1	Mississippi
281.1	145.9	20.2	110.1	2,230.2	Missouri
1,212.4	911.6	167.1	1,296.1	13,601.5	Montana
58.0	2.2	3.1	20.1	248.1	Nebraska
181.6	85.0	76.7	248.9	3,741.6	Nevada
43.1	30.3	15.7	45.1	3,352.3	New Hampshire
529.8	326.6	179.0	1,274.4	9,474.7	New Mexico
4.2	1.6	1.0	3.9	103.4	New York
774.4	332.0	40.4	290.2	6,756.3	North Carolina
50.4	1.6	3.0	2.6	115.5	North Dakota
230.0	55.0	5.0	62.9	651.2	Ohio
65.9	17.1	10.2	10.9	388.6	Oklahoma
2,026.4	1,976.4	594.2	1,924.7	37,031.6	Oregon
173.0	184.8	30.4	97.6	3,503.0	Pennsylvania
0.0	0.0	44.0	11.1	171.1	Puerto Rico
210.4	58.4	13.6	66.6	987.0	South Carolina
97.3	151.8	13.0	118.2	3,535.8	South Dakota
257.9	198.8	30.1	86.1	3,168.2	Tennessee
237.9	799.9	27.0	98.4	2,440.3	Texas
834.4	1,080.1	77.4	773.6	18,989.8	Utah
85.5	21.2	1.7	82.9	1,392.5	Vermont
836.3	352.7	72.3	243.0	4,701.8	Virginia
853.3	420.0	120.2	1,152.5	24,796.9	Washington
219.9	129.2	10.2	59.7	1,461.2	West Virginia
257.9	502.8	19.3	160.7	2,530.8	Wisconsin
591.6	378.7	84.3	386.7	8,353.4	Wyoming
18,944.7	17,787.1	3,207.7	20,068.3	345,082.9	Total

1/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

2/ One recreation visitor-day (RVD) is the recreation use of National Forest land or water that aggregates 12 visitor-hours. This may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Table 13–Trail miles on the National Forest System by State--fiscal years 1993-95

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	1995			1994			1993		
	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained
Alabama	278.8	12.5	138.0	279.3	14.0	147.0	264.5	24.0	153.5
Alaska	878.7	35.3	426.6	908.2	26.2	481.4	896.3	21.0	517.1
Arizona	4,601.0	81.1	1,127.2	4,499.8	66.8	707.7	4,443.3	62.1	673.0
Arkansas	939.1	46.0	563.5	849.3	62.0	340.5	829.5	24.5	446.7
California	15,144.7	321.3	7,088.0	15,098.0	348.4	7,314.5	14,822.4	240.7	7,938.1
Colorado	9,795.6	127.6	3,842.7	9,703.7	55.8	4,431.4	9,065.0	174.6	4,260.1
Florida	444.7	23.0	405.6	348.9	10.7	111.0	348.9	8.0	161.4
Georgia	721.0	4.2	174.0	706.0	8.7	310.7	705.6	10.3	245.4
Idaho	18,947.3	207.0	8,289.8	19,075.6	184.4	11,027.9	18,714.1	95.6	11,118.6
Illinois	301.7	35.0	69.9	301.7	12.2	37.9	301.7	13.5	95.7
Indiana	195.5	8.0	118.0	124.5	3.5	124.5	157.5	58.0	97.5
Kansas	70.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	529.6	22.3	129.6	502.4	13.5	131.8	502.4	11.3	167.0
Louisiana	247.9	112.0	186.0	234.9	82.0	70.0	179.3	45.0	44.0
Maine	133.5	0.0	133.5	222.0	2.0	222.0	222.0	2.0	222.0
Michigan	2,653.2	29.5	1,660.8	3,067.7	60.4	2,786.9	2,970.7	87.0	1,921.7
Minnesota	1,739.6	24.2	1,463.1	1,878.0	35.0	1,878.0	1,694.0	6.0	1,694.0
Mississippi	352.5	27.5	224.3	356.2	89.3	246.7	320.4	17.9	155.1
Missouri	761.0	59.0	761.0	752.0	63.6	752.0	687.0	92.8	687.0
Montana	15,596.7	184.1	10,316.5	15,150.1	208.5	9,310.8	14,588.1	187.1	9,587.5
Nebraska	80.0	2.0	74.2	54.0	0.0	46.0	57.0	3.0	41.0
Nevada	1,659.7	45.6	181.3	1,636.7	20.5	534.7	1,633.4	8.7	485.2
New Hampshire	1,543.5	42.7	1,543.5	1,263.7	5.0	1,263.7	1,263.7	5.0	1,263.7
New Mexico	4,208.2	40.6	551.7	4,234.0	38.5	1,070.0	4,208.4	42.5	1,278.2
New York	38.4	3.0	38.4	37.0	0.0	37.0	37.0	3.0	37.0
North Carolina	1,630.8	20.8	433.2	1,638.4	18.0	397.0	1,642.2	16.9	333.1
North Dakota	57.4	19.0	41.1	38.4	0.0	9.3	38.4	0.0	34.1
Ohio	323.0	20.0	323.0	299.5	0.0	299.5	295.0	22.0	295.0
Oklahoma	194.0	16.0	134.4	185.4	16.0	54.5	183.1	14.5	90.5
Oregon	11,493.8	109.6	7,908.6	11,493.8	169.9	7,908.7	11,013.1	206.7	9,026.8
Pennsylvania	654.0	10.0	654.0	644.1	16.0	552.2	630.5	27.0	574.1
Puerto Rico	21.1	2.0	10.0	21.1	2.0	11.0	21.1	1.0	4.0
South Carolina	371.9	11.6	183.2	441.3	4.7	229.4	316.6	4.1	116.3
South Dakota	274.4	41.0	274.4	274.4	3.6	274.4	235.8	29.7	224.8
Tennessee	740.7	7.0	78.5	747.0	8.4	80.5	716.4	5.9	51.5

See footnotes at end of table

Table 13–Trail miles on the National Forest System by State--fiscal years 1993-95--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	1995			1994			1993		
	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 2/	Maintained
Texas	299.9	45.0	81.0	302.9	16.0	112.0	295.4	5.0	22.0
Utah	6,430.8	121.1	3,350.8	6,442.3	191.0	3,025.8	6,058.2	91.5	3,298.2
Vermont	1,028.0	49.0	832.7	1,028.0	65.6	832.7	1,028.0	44.5	832.7
Virginia	1,860.9	26.0	240.4	1888.8	13.7	375.1	1,801.0	33.0	458.8
Washington	9,125.3	62.5	6,890.9	9,116.3	84.3	6,861.9	9,089.8	139.6	7,153.4
West Virginia	977.2	7.5	732.2	980.8	17.7	622.9	947.3	17.6	349.6
Wisconsin	1,686.5	23.0	1,120.5	1,649.2	43.5	1,649.2	1,641.5	42.0	1,641.5
Wyoming	6,390.5	54.8	3,397.3	6083.8	32	3646.5	6,193.0	31.4	3,355.4
Total 3/	125,422.1	2,139.4	66,193.4	124,629.2	2,113.4	70,372.7	121,058.6	1,976.0	71,152.3

1/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.
2/ Miles constructed include construction of new trails and reconstruction of existing trails. The predominant activity is reconstruction, funds used are appropriated.
3/ In FY 1995, does not include 265.7 of contributed miles.

Table 14–Acres of the National Wilderness Preservation System by State--calendar years 1991-95 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			1,000 acres 3/		
Alabama	32	32	33	33	33
Alaska	5,752	5,752	5,753	5,753	5,753
Arizona	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345
Arkansas	117	117	117	117	117
California	4,305	4,305	4,305	4,302	3,902
Colorado	3,145	3,148	3,148	2,587	2,587
Florida	74	74	74	74	74
Georgia	115	114	113	113	89
Idaho	3,962	3,962	3,962	3,962	3,962
Illinois	26	26	26	26	26
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13
Kentucky	17	17	16	16	16
Louisiana	9	9	9	9	9
Maine	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	92	92	92	92	92
Minnesota	810	810	807	803	802
Mississippi	6	6	6	6	6
Missouri	63	63	63	63	63
Montana	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372
Nebraska	8	8	8	8	8
Nevada	786	786	786	786	786
New Hampshire	103	103	103	103	103
New Mexico	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388
North Carolina	103	103	103	103	103
Oklahoma	15	15	14	14	14
Oregon	2,071	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080
Pennsylvania	9	9	9	9	9
South Carolina	17	17	17	17	17
South Dakota	10	10	10	10	10
Tennessee	66	66	66	66	66
Texas	38	38	37	35	35
Utah	774	774	774	774	774
Vermont	59	59	59	59	59
Virginia	87	87	87	87	87
Washington	2,573	2,573	2,573	2,576	2,571
West Virginia	81	81	81	81	81
Wisconsin	42	42	42	42	42
Wyoming	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,080
Total 4/	34,577	34,588	34,584	34,017	33,586 5/

1/ Includes all changes to the Wilderness Preservation System through the 103rd Congress.
2/ Unlisted States have no National Forest System acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
3/ Acreage for most States is estimated pending final map compilation; therefore, minor changes may occur between years.
4/ Total acreage is shown. The difference between the total and column sum is due to rounding.
5/ Correction in FY 1991: 10,000 acres should have been included for Boundary Peak on the Inyo National Forest in Nevada.

Table 15–Fuels treatment acreage accomplished by appropriation–fiscal year 1995

Region	Accomplishment		
	Forest fire protection	Brush disposal funds	Total
	Acres		
Northern (R-1)	31,446	20,909	52,355
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	28,310	8,945	37,255
Southwestern (R-3)	113,943	35,911	149,854
Intermountain (R-4)	15,392	12,046	27,438
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	24,882	23,552	48,434
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	36,701	66,477	103,178
Southern (R-8)	314,561	0	314,561
Eastern (R-9)	4,831	4,527	9,358
Alaska (R-10)	200	0	200
Total	570,266	172,367	742,633

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/
Fungicides and fumigants:				
Benomyl	Disease control	Acres	117.5	113.3
	Disease control	Buildings	1.0	.2
	Disease control	Greenhouses	1.0	.8
	Disease control	Square feet	5,000.0	1.0
	Disease control	Trees	1,759.0	203.0
	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1
Borax	Disease control	Acres	53,529.0	27,384.1
Captan	Disease control	Acres	3.0	.9
Chlorothalonil	Disease control	Acres	79.1	111.2
	Fungus control	Acres	33.5	34.8
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	650.0	.1
Copper hydroxide	Disease control	Acres	.3	.3
DCNA	Disease control	Buildings	1.0	9.9
	Disease control	Seedlings	138,000.0	.2
	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1
Dazomet	Soil fumigation	Acres	103.7	35,025.6
Dodine	Fungus control	Acres	.5	6.5
Iprodione	Disease control	Acres	4.6	4.4
Metalaxyl	Disease control	Acres	6.4	4.0
	Soil fumigation	Acres	5.6	3.0
Methyl bromide	Disease control	Acres	50.0	162.0
	Soil fumigation	Acres	40.5	14,175.0
Methyl bromide/Chloropicrin	Soil fumigation	Acres	46.7	16,511.5
Triadimefon	Disease control	Acres	47.7	7.5
	Disease control	Pounds of seed	360.0	.5
Vinclozolin	Disease control	Buildings	1.0	.8
Total 1995 fungicides and fumigants		Acres	54,718.1	
		Buildings	3.0	
		Greenhouses	3.0	
		Pounds of seed	360.0	
		Seedlings	138,000.0	
		Square feet	5,000.0	
		Trees	1,759.0	
			Total Pounds	93,760.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16–Pesticide use report–fiscal year 1995–Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/	
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators:					
2,4-D	Noxious weed control	Acres	5,296.7	3,918.3	
	Nursery weed control	Acres	67.0	33.7	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	8.0	12.0	
	Site preparation	Acres	50.0	100.0	
	Vegetation management	Acres	1,172.0	930.0	
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	250.0	500.0	
2,4-D/Chlorsulfuron	Noxious weed control	Acres	1.0	1.2	
2,4-D/Clopyralid	Noxious weed control	Acres	981.0	1,347.9	
2,4-D/Dicamba	Noxious weed control	Acres	3,800.2	6,890.1	
2,4-D/Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	283.0	364.0	
2,4-D/Glyphosate	Noxious weed control	Acres	53.0	123.9	
2,4-D/Metsulfuron-methyl	Noxious weed control	Acres	128.0	242.1	
2,4-D/Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	7,701.5	8,817.5	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	202.0	429.0	
	Vegetation management	Acres	205.0	125.1	
2,4-D/Picloram/Clopyralid	Noxious weed control	Acres	200.0	60.6	
2,4-D/Triclopyr	Vegetation management	Acres	2.5	7.5	
Aphthona cyparissiae	Noxious weed control	Acres	1.0	500.0	Insects
Bromacil/Diuron	Industrial site	Acres	0.8	2.3	
	Vegetation management	Acres	11.5	123.0	
Bromacil/Diuron/Sulfometuron	Vegetation management	Acres	394.0	6.5	
Chlorsulfuron	Noxious weed control	Acres	176.0	13.6	
Clopyralid	Campground improvement	Acres	4.0	1.5	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	380.8	122.0	
Copper compounds	Aquatic vegetation control	Acre feet	6.0	1.0	
Cyanazine/Metolachlor	Agriculture weed control	Acres	40.0	120.0	
DCPA	Nursery weed control	Acres	10.6	133.5	
Defoliating beetle	Noxious weed control	Acres	80.0	1,600.0	Insects
Dicamba	Noxious weed control	Acres	638.0	322.7	
	Research	Acres	.1	.1	
Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weed control	Acres	205.0	15.9	
Diuron	Housekeeping	Acres	4.0	16.0	
	Industrial site	Acres	.5	2.0	
Diuron/Sulfometuron-methyl	Vegetation management	Acres	4.0	15.0	
EPTC	Agriculture weed control	Acres	15.0	26.5	
Fluoridone	Aquatic vegetation control	Acre feet	4.0	2.0	
Fosamine ammonium	Noxious weed control	Acres	23.0	12.8	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	380.0	1,180.4	
Glyphosate	Campground improvement	Acres	20.0	30.0	
	Conifer release	Acres	5,575.0	6,393.9	
	Hardwood release	Acres	105.0	64.0	
	Housekeeping	Acres	5.5	10.8	
	Industrial site	Acres	.5	2.0	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	1,575.6	1,025.0	
	Nursery weed control	Acres	47.9	210.6	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	39.0	20.0	
	Research	Acres	21.1	23.3	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	325.0	791.3	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	33.2	132.4	
	Site preparation	Acres	1,853.0	1,437.0	
	Vegetation management	Acres	517.2	897.6	
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	402.0	652.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/	
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators: (Continued)					
Glyphosate/Imazapyr	Noxious weed control	Acres	20.0	66.0	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	2.0	9.0	
	Site preparation	Acres	74.0	77.0	
Glyphosate/Sulfometuron-methyl	Vegetation management	Acres	1,310.8	1,487.3	
Glyphosate/Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	4,941.0	8,509.1	
	Site preparation	Acres	635.0	1,166.8	
Hexazinone	Conifer release	Acres	1,775.0	2,558.0	
	Hardwood thinning	Acres	7.0	2.3	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	8.0	4.0	
	Site preparation	Acres	1,517.4	3,813.0	
Hexazinone/Sulfometuron-methyl	Conifer release	Acres	199.4	25.5	
	Site preparation	Acres	646.0	88.0	
Imazapyr	Conifer and hardwood release	Acres	83.0	6.0	
	Conifer release	Acres	1,284.0	47.0	
	Hardwood release	Acres	366.0	15.0	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	0.5	2.0	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	226.5	50.2	
	Site preparation	Acres	779.0	31.3	
Imazapyr/Sulfometuron-methyl	Conifer release	Acres	321.0	92.0	
Imazapyr/Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	2,314.0	810.3	
	Hardwood release	Acres	2.0	4.5	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	160.0	40.0	
	Site preparation	Acres	3,876.0	5,007.8	
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	273.0	546.0	
Metolachlor	Vegetation management	Acres	2.0	6.0	
Metribuzin	Vegetation management	Acres	1.0	1.0	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Noxious weed control	Acres	442.5	14.1	
	Site preparation	Acres	50.0	1.0	
Oryzalin	Housekeeping	Acres	4.0	12.0	
Oxyfluorfen	Housekeeping	Acres	4.0	6.0	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	69.5	73.0	
	Nursery weed control	Acres	127.5	62.0	
	Vegetation management	Acres	32.6	26.3	
Phenmedipham/Desmedipham	Noxious weed control	Acres	0.3	0.2	
Picloram	Campground improvement	Acres	10.0	2.5	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	14,091.9	4,750.4	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	4.0	1.5	
	Vegetation management	Acres	10.0	0.6	
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	140.0	35.0	
Sethoxydim	Vegetation management	Acres	12.0	7.5	
Simazine	Housekeeping	Acres	4.0	20.0	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	3.3	40.0	
Stem mining beetle	Noxious weed control	Acres	85.0	800.0	Insects
Sulfometuron-methyl	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	22.8	0.7	
	Vegetation management	Acres	32.7	319.3	
Thiophanate-methyl	Disease control	Acres	40.0	14.1	
	Disease control	Buildings	1.0	3.3	
	Fungus control	Acres	30.8	20.2	
Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	11,748.5	8,854.8	
	Hardwood release	Acres	1,152.0	1,195.0	
	Noxious weed control	Acres	66.1	126.8	
	Right-of-way vegetation management	Acres	329.4	554.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16–Pesticide use report–fiscal year 1995–Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators: (Continued)				
Triclopyr - continued	Site preparation	Acres	9,458.5	5,820.4
	Site preparation	Stumps	332.0	111.0
	Thinning	Acres	1,329.0	1,378.8
	Vegetation management	Acres	20.0	48.0
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	1,943.0	1,591.0
		Acre feet	10.0	
		Acres	95,376.2	
		Buildings	1.0	
		Stumps	332.0	
Total 1995 herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators				
			Insects	2,900.0
			Total Pounds	87,264.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16–Pesticide use report–fiscal year 1995–Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/	
Insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones:					
Acephate	Nursery insect control	Buildings	1.0	.7	
	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
Bacillus thuringiensis	Insect suppression	Acres	74,778.0	2,627,192.0	BIU
Bifenthrin	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	10.0	1.0	
Bifenthrin/Chlorpyrifos	Insect suppression	Acres	16.0	34.0	
Carbaryl	Insect eradication	Seedlings	7,000.0	.1	
	Insect suppression	Acres	62.5	318.9	
	Insect suppression	Trees	324.0	128.7	
	Nursery insect control	Buildings	1.0	.3	
	Nursery insect control	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
Chlorpyrifos	Insect suppression	Acres	.1	.1	
	Insect suppression	Trees	34.0	1.9	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	10.0	20.0	
Crop oil	Recreation improvement	Acres	32.0	1,434.0	
Diazinon	Insect suppression	Acres	14.8	16.0	
	Nursery insect control	Acres	6.0	24.0	
	Nursery insect control	Buildings	1.0	.3	
	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	972.0	76.3	
Dienochlor	Insect eradication	Ribes plants	285.0	< .1	
	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
Dienochlor/Acephate	Insect eradication	Ribes plants	320.0	.1	
Diflubenzuron	Insect suppression	Acres	1,515.0	45.5	
Dimethoate	Insect suppression	Acres	33.5	18.7	
Esfenvalerate	Nursery insect control	Acres	45.0	1.3	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	45.0	4.2	
	Seed orchard protection	Trees	25.0	.7	
Fenbutatin-oxide	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
Hydramethylnon	Insect suppression	Acres	25.0	1.0	
Imidacloprid	Recreation improvement	Acres	3.0	.2	
Kinoprene	Research	Greenhouses	1.0	.1	
Malathion	Nursery insect control	Greenhouses	3.0	< .1	
	Seed orchard protection	Acres	58.0	22.0	
Nucleopolyhedrosis virus	Insect suppression	Acres	1,112.0	65.0 x 10 [12]	PIB
Permethrin	Seed orchard protection	Acres	17.0	4.2	
Pheromones	Insect suppression	Acres	685.0	46.5	
Potassium salts of fatty acids	Nursery insect control	Buildings	1.0	13.2	
	Recreation improvement	Acres	35.0	1,562.0	
Sulfuryl fluoride	Housekeeping	Buildings	1.0	7.0	
Total 1995 insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones		Acres	79,474.9		
		Buildings	5.0		
		Greenhouses	10.0		
		Ribes plants	605.0		
		Seedlings	7,000.0		
		Trees	383.0		
			BIU	2,627,192.0	
			PIB	65.0 x 10 [12]	
			Total Pounds	3,783.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/
Predacides, piscicides, and repellants:				
Bromadiolone	Predator control	Acres	1.0	30.0
Garlic oil	Animal damage control	Acres	96.0	2.3
Putrescent egg solids	Animal damage control	Acres	16,980.0	3,987.6
Rotenone	Fish eradication	Acres	18.0	1.0
	Fish eradication	Stream miles	35.0	24.5
Thiram	Animal damage control	Pounds of seed	1,250.0	100.0
Total 1995 predacides, piscicides and repellants		Acres	17,095.0	
		Pounds of seed	1,250.0	
		Stream miles	35.0	
			Total Pounds	4,145.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16–Pesticide use report–fiscal year 1995–Continued

Common name	Management Objective	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used Pounds 1/
Rodenticides:				
Aluminum phosphide	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	150.0	1.3
Diphacinone	Animal damage control	Acres	73.0	.7
	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	677.0	.1
Strychnine	Animal damage control	Acres	55,491.0	188.7
	Seed orchard control	Acres	179.0	1.2
Zinc phosphide	Animal damage control	Acres	2,600.0	124.9
	Vector/plague suppression	Acres	175.0	4.4
Total 1995 rodenticides		Acres	59,345.0	
			Total Pounds	321.3
Grand total 1995 units treated		Acre feet	10.0	
		Acres	306,009.2	
		Buildings	9.0	
		Greenhouses	13.0	
		Pounds of seed	1,610.0	
		Ribes plants	605.0	
		Seedlings	145,000.0	
		Square feet	5,000.0	
		Stream miles	35.0	
		Stumps	332.0	
		Trees	2,142.0	
			Grand total pounds	189,275.7

1/ Pounds of active ingredient, unless other units are indicated. BIU = (billion international units), PIB = (polyhedral inclusion bodies), Insects

NOTE: Totals not adding exactly may be due to rounding.

Table 17–Reforestation funding and accomplishments by funding source–fiscal years 1991-95

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1991			
Million dollars 1/	56.2	116.6	172.8
1,000 acres	138.2	350.5	488.7 3/
Constant dollars/acre	406.7	332.7	353.6 2/
1992			
Million dollars 1/	49.7	86.9	136.6
1,000 acres	162.6	319.4	482.0 4/
Constant dollars/acre	305.7	272.1	283.4 2/
1993			
Million dollars 1/	49.2	95.1	144.3
1,000 acres	159.3	292.9	452.2 5/
Constant dollars/acre	308.9	324.7	318.9 2/
1994			
Million dollars 1/	41.3	117.6	158.9
1,000 acres	146.1	288.8	434.9 6/
Constant dollars/acre	282.7	407.2	365.4 2/
1995			
Million dollars 1/	40.7	130.7	171.4
1,000 acres	136.1	250.9	387.0 7/
Constant dollars/acre	299.0	520.9	442.9 2/

1/ All previously published values have been adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. No General Administration funds or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.
2/ Weighted average.
3/ Includes 65,687 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 14,477 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
4/ Includes 98,369 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 9,973 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
5/ Includes 108,314 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 21,889 acres accomplished with contriibuted funding.
6/ Includes 101,010 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 6,194 acres accomplished with contributed funding
7/ Includes 103,692 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 5,270 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

Table 18—Reforestation program needs–fiscal years 1995-97

	Current or anticipated	Annual program appropriated funds 1/	
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Million dollars*
10/1/94 balance	899		
Fiscal year 1995			
Actual needs 2/	336		
Actual accomplishments	392	136.1	40.7
10/1/95 balance	843		
Fiscal year 1996			
New needs 2/	300		
Projected accomplishments	-277		
10/1/96 balance	866		
Fiscal year 1997			
New needs 2/	280		
Projected accomplishments	-317		
10/1/97 balance	829		

1/ Includes Reforestation Trust Fund pursuant to P.L. 96-451, as amended.
2/ Actual or new needs are the results of timber harvests, regeneration failures, and natural disasters such as fires, storms, insects, diseases, and other changes.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total acres
Alabama					
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	21	2	18	619	660
Alaska					
Chugach	0	144	0	0	144
Tongass-Chatham	151	570	2,945	5,321	8,987
Tongass-Ketchikan	91	251	408	13,758	14,508
Tongass-Stikine	83	156	618	7,010	7,867
Subtotal	325	1,121	3,971	26,089	31,506
Arizona					
Apache-Sitgreaves	6,182	5,684	246	0	12,112
Coconino	5,553	3,869	0	0	9,422
Coronado	0	8	0	0	8
Kaibab	5,449	2,548	0	0	7,997
Prescott	197	9	0	0	206
Tonto	1,957	187			2,144
Subtotal	19,338	12,305	246	0	31,889
Arkansas					
Ouachita	3	165	1,583	243	1,994
Ozark-St. Francis	93	4,634	1,046	38	5,811
Subtotal	96	4,799	2,629	281	7,805
California					
Angeles	209	601	297	0	1,107
Cleveland	0	122	0	0	122
Eldorado	0	124	2,150	11,450	13,724
Inyo	0	9	248	0	257
Klamath	356	2,558	3,098	1,778	7,790
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	47	727	1,379	2,153
Lassen	17	8,617	4,145	3,566	16,345
Los Padres	0	21	5	0	26
Mendocino	121	1,565	1,235	819	3,740
Modoc	0	1,823	488	503	2,814
Plumas	0	1,249	8,428	1,735	11,412
Rogue River	0	225	0	0	225
San Bernardino	346	389	29	0	764
Sequoia	18	280	719	3,553	4,570
Shasta	0	350	1,498	1,058	2,906
Sierra	49	343	1,733	1,675	3,800
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0
Six Rivers	0	4	980	716	1,700
Stanislaus	2,179	14,277	26,245	18,076	60,777
Tahoe	104	822	5,250	3,145	9,321

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total acres
California (continued)					
Tolyabe	423	1,240	0	0	1,663
Trinity	2	1,851	690	1,144	3,687
Subtotal	3,824	36,517	57,965	50,597	148,903
Colorado					
Arapaho and Roosevelt	5,892	185	0	0	6,077
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	6,092	2,156	143	12	8,403
Manti-Lasal	0	0	0	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	1,547	734	0	0	2,281
Rio Grande	4,834	3,640	95	0	8,569
Routt	4,416	1,978	206	0	6,600
San Juan	1,501	2,141	327	0	3,969
White River	1,203	1,372	147	0	2,722
Subtotal	25,485	12,206	918	12	38,621
Florida					
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	338	560	712	1,579	3,189
Georgia					
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	0	2,196	280	2,476
Idaho					
Boise	7,299	42,602	11,667	2,315	63,883
Caribou	0	227	28	0	255
Challis	11	298	0	0	309
Clearwater	3,459	292	2,377	3,063	9,191
Idaho Panhandle	4,984	1,849	4,462	4,157	15,452
Kootenai	0	6	10	0	16
Nez Perce	468	740	3,823	1,570	6,601
Payette	708	2,840	2,401	0	5,949
Salmon	6,670	373	0	0	7,043
Sawtooth	296	317	0	0	613
Targhee	805	8,371	0	56	9,232
Subtotal	24,700	57,915	24,768	11,161	118,544
Illinois					
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	54	311	4	369
Indiana					
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	1,147	585	1,732

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total acres
Kentucky					
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	0	871	856	177	1,904
Louisiana					
Kisatchie (subtotal)	0	299	994	1,155	2,448
Maine					
White Mountain (subtotal)	126	110	68	24	328
Michigan					
Hiawatha	3,097	4,679	671	102	8,549
Huron-Manistee	13	1,200	316	73	1,602
Ottawa	1,077	13,030	2,782	107	16,996
Subtotal	4,187	18,909	3,769	282	27,147
Minnesota					
Chippewa	0	2,079	0	0	2,079
Superior	1,451	11,981	1,081	464	14,977
Subtotal	1,451	14,060	1,081	464	17,056
Mississippi					
NFs In Mississippi (subtotal)	219	729	912	3,096	4,956
Missouri					
Mark Twain (subtotal)	0	17,409	63	0	17,472
Montana					
Beaverhead	578	365	4	0	947
Bitterroot	1,769	757	69	9	2,604
Custer	2,492	81	62	0	2,635
Deerlodge	2,339	242	272	0	2,853
Flathead	2,450	502	895	164	4,011
Gallatin	464	1,335	0	0	1,799
Helena	1,067	41	104	2	1,214
Kootenai	6,403	2,611	2,851	737	12,602
Lewis and Clark	851	123	15	0	989
Lolo	6,663	3,777	1,372	541	12,353
Subtotal	25,076	9,834	5,644	1,453	42,007
Nebraska					
Nebraska (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire					
White Mountain (subtotal)	2,100	5,262	2,460	198	10,020
Nevada					
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	1869	1,869
Toiyabe	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	1869	1869

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total acres
New Mexico					
Carson	3,142	1,221	0	0	4,363
Cibola	638	35	0	0	673
Gila	1,664	298	0	0	1,962
Lincoln	0	1,156	184	0	1,340
Santa Fe	6,037	1,219	0	0	7,256
Subtotal	11,481	3,929	184	0	15,594
New York					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	11	8	19
North Carolina					
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	383	2,189	6	241	2,819
Ohio					
Wayne (subtotal)	0	0	864	1,381	2,245
Oklahoma					
Ouachita (subtotal)	0	28	10	433	471
Oregon					
Deschutes	17,676	3,252	463	51	21,442
Fremont	6,946	6,020	335	30	13,331
Klamath	10	0	67	119	196
Malheur	4,379	11,044	0	0	15,423
Mt. Hood	674	4,876	440	830	6,820
Ochoco	4,092	3,329	142	0	7,563
Rogue River	0	1,030	5,579	23	6,632
Siskiyou	69	33	645	387	1,134
Siuslaw	0	0	0	426	426
Umatilla	346	11,470	588	226	12,630
Umpqua	90	63	2,132	103	2,388
Wallowa-Whitman	3,382	15,614	1,757	0	20,753
Willamette	48	1,565	2,885	6,648	11,146
Winema	3,053	1,640	7,412	542	12,647
Subtotal	40,765	59,936	22,445	9,385	132,531
Pennsylvania					
Allegheny (subtotal)	3,653	1,326	0	0	4,979
Puerto Rico					
Caribbean (subtotal)	0	0	41	118	159
South Carolina					
Francis Marion and Sumter (subtotal)	0	81	2,532	379	2,992
South Dakota					
Black Hills (subtotal)	30,894	4,980	0	22	35,896

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total acres
Tennessee					
Cherokee (subtotal)	13	336	1,033	3,131	4,513
Texas					
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	3,792	1,149	895	5,836
Utah					
Ashley	14,762	0	0	0	14,762
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0
Fishlake	126	45	5	0	176
Manti-LaSal	0	308	19	0	327
Uinta	27	0	241	0	268
Wasatch-Cache	153	25	84	15	277
Subtotal	15,068	378	349	15	15,810
Vermont					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	91	744	195	0	1,030
Virginia					
George Washington	1,296	1,153	35	98	2,582
Jefferson	572	2,317	198	689	3,776
Subtotal	1,868	3,470	233	787	6,358
Washington					
Colville	890	2,764	2,418	113	6,185
Gifford Pinchot	0	1,424	1,666	786	3,876
Idaho Panhandle	149	0	209	74	432
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	234	487	316	1,037
Okanogan	3,742	2,081	1,033	0	6,856
Olympic	0	87	85	54	226
Umatilla	14	972	0	77	1,063
Wenatchee	10	35,954	3,716	257	39,937
Subtotal	4,805	43,516	9,614	1,677	59,612
West Virginia					
George Washington	53	104	10	149	316
Monongahela	81	666	892	652	2,291
Subtotal	134	770	902	801	2,607

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19–Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and site productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Wisconsin					
Chequamegon	1,889	5,299	1,231	184	8,603
Nicolet	48	1,792	550	296	2,686
Subtotal	1,937	7,091	1,781	480	11,289
Wyoming					
Bighorn	2,958	310	0	0	3,268
Black Hills	9,944	6,390	38	0	16,372
Bridger-Teton	0	66	1,506	0	1,572
Medicine Bow	4,118	281	0	0	4,399
Shoshone	410	447	0	90	947
Wasatch	146	126	0	0	272
Subtotal	17,576	7,620	1,544	90	26,830
Total	235,954	333,148	153,621	119,768	842,491

1/ Site productivity class refers to the amount of wood produced in cubic feet per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.
2/ Unlisted States had no reforestation needs as of October 1, 1995.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
Alabama											
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	4,040	0	193	7	4,240	0	1,360	0	0	0	1,360
Alaska											
Tongass-Chatham	200	0	0	2,864	3,064	0	0	1,144	0	0	1,144
Tongass-Ketchikan	520	0	0	7,299	7,819	0	0	764	0	0	764
Tongass-Stikine	314	0	0	2,303	2,617	0	0	422	0	0	422
Subtotal	1,034	0	0	12,466	13,500	0	0	2,330	0	0	2,330
Arizona											
Apache-Sitgreaves	0	0	0	1,248	1,248	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coconino	75	0	0	3,682	3,757	0	87	85	0	0	172
Kaibab	1,249	0	1,106	5,770	8,125	0	0	230	0	0	230
Subtotal	1,324	0	1,106	10,700	13,130	0	87	315	0	0	402
Arkansas											
Ouachita	4,975	185	4,418	5	9,583	0	2,950	1,510	0	0	4,460
Ozark-St. Francis	547	0	867	0	1,414	0	987	583	0	0	1,570
Subtotal	5,522	185	5,285	5	10,997	0	3,937	2,093	0	0	6,030
California											
Angeles	410	0	0	25	435	0	660	40	16	69	785
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	58	88
Eldorado	1,118	0	25	44	1,187	0	6,251	893	0	0	7,144
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	180	25	0	305
Klamath	3,569	0	25	122	3,716	0	2,583	2,074	0	0	4,657
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Lassen	97	0	0	0	97	0	2,061	6,554	0	0	8,615
Mendocino	69	0	0	0	69	0	2,194	568	903	0	3,665
Modoc	34	0	0	0	34	0	164	3,098	0	0	3,262
Plumas	1,556	0	0	0	1,556	0	928	482	0	0	1,410
Rogue River	130	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1995--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
California (continued)											
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	178	0	303	562
Sequoia	970	0	0	0	970	0	3,015	810	0	191	4,016
Shasta	5,208	0	0	0	5,208	0	6,282	0	0	0	6,282
Sierra	556	0	0	0	556	0	3,220	579	0	0	3,799
Siskiyou	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six Rivers	88	0	0	0	88	0	1,205	271	0	5	1,481
Stanislaus	284	0	0	0	284	0	5,066	292	0	0	5,358
Tahoe	1,774	0	9	366	2,149	0	5,013	2,719	0	114	7,846
Trinity	679	0	0	0	679	0	2,043	45	0	0	2,088
Subtotal	16,609	0	59	557	17,225	0	40,866	18,863	944	740	61,413
Colorado											
Arapaho and Roosevelt	0	0	265	1,588	1,853	0	13	0	0	0	13
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	254	0	96	1,146	1,496	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manti-LaSal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	415
Pike and San Isabel	0	0	0	627	627	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	0	0	0	1,520	1,520	0	0	0	0	0	0
Routt	22	92	267	1,338	1,719	0	108	1,106	0	0	1,214
San Juan	0	0	9	801	810	0	0	0	0	0	0
White River	57	0	82	513	652	0	708	0	0	0	708
Subtotal	333	92	719	7,533	8,677	0	829	1,521	0	0	2,350
Florida											
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	4,053	3,842	0	1,826	9,721	0	965	0	0	0	965
Georgia											
Chattahoochee-Oconee (subtotal)	2,379	0	344	0	2,723	0	2,503	531	0	0	3,034
Idaho											
Boise	2,272	0	20	0	2,292	0	310	3,044	0		3,354
Challis	0	0	0	0	0		21	45	0	0	66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
Idaho (continued)											
Clearwater	4,316	0	0	318	4,634	0	438	303	0	337	1,078
Idaho Panhandle	7,422	0	711	515	8,648	0	2,206	4,385	294	1,750	8,635
Nez Perce	2,639	0	364	244	3,247	0	195	784	0	78	1,057
Payette	4,225	0	23	0	4,248	0	0	1,348	0	0	1,348
Salmon	394	0	204	523	1,121	0	0	629	0	0	629
Sawtooth	54	0	116	4	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	788	0	2,684	0	3,472	0	0	306	0	0	306
Subtotal	22,110	0	4,122	1,604	27,836	0	3,170	10,844	294	2,165	16,473
Illinois											
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	0	667	31	698	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana											
Hoosier (subtotal)	25	0	393	56	474	0	87	0	0	0	87
Kentucky											
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	672	0	2,821	0	3,493	0	230	55	0	0	285
Louisiana											
Kisatchie (subtotal)	5,458	0	0	0	5,458	0	1,251	0	0	0	1,251
Michigan											
Hiawatha	1,296	43	2,376	2,072	5,787	0	562	14	0	559	1,135
Huron-Manistee	0	0	2,356	599	2,955	0	0	54	0	0	54
Ottawa	335	73	3,682	4,514	8,604	0	614	0	0	0	614
Subtotal	1,631	116	8,414	7,185	17,346	0	1,176	68	0	559	1,803
Minnesota											
Chippewa	406	116	7,054	620	8,196	0	28	0	0	0	28
Superior	325	142	575	5,658	6,700	0	414	0	0	0	414
Subtotal	731	258	7,629	6,278	14,896	0	442	0	0	0	442

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
Mississippi											
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	10,445	66	417	71	10,999	0	2,115	557	136	0	2,808
Missouri											
Mark Twain (subtotal)	100	0	5,060	652	5,812	0	596	1,832	0	0	2,428
Montana											
Beaverhead	657	0	593	204	1,454	0	40	921	0	0	961
Bitterroot	2,641	0	3	70	2,714	0	103	709	0	3	815
Custer	8	0	20	870	898	0	0	288	0	0	288
Deerlodge	736	0	1,400	807	2,943	0	0	213	0	0	213
Flathead	3,782	114	2,348	431	6,675	0	24	3,550	0	37	3,611
Gallatin	1,068	21	243	615	1,947	0	21	1,049	0	0	1,070
Helena	1,232	0	151	96	1,479	0	0	400	0	0	400
Kootenai	7,576	0	4,517	685	12,778	0	187	5,697	0	0	5,884
Lewis and Clark	201	0	986	209	1,396	0	10	475	0	0	485
Lolo	3,534	0	564	393	4,491	0	76	1,681	0	0	1,757
Subtotal	21,435	135	10,825	4,380	36,775	0	461	14,983	0	40	15,484
Nevada											
Lake Tahoe Basin (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	140
New Hampshire											
White Mountain (subtotal)	10	0	529	1,161	1,700	0	82	0	0	0	82
New Mexico											
Carson	299	0	251	1,117	1,667	0	150	847	0	0	997
Cibola	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	341	0	0	341
Lincoln	0	0	0	360	360	0	0	79	0	0	79
Santa Fe	282	0	0	170	452	0	0	1,080	0	0	1,080
Subtotal	645	0	251	1,647	2,543	0	150	2,347	0	0	2,497
New York											
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	88	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
North Carolina											
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	1,150	0	2,017	37	3,204	0	1,381	0	0	0	1,381
Ohio											
Wayne-Hoosier (subtotal)	87	0	978	115	1,180	0	25	0	0	0	25
Oklahoma											
Ouachita (subtotal)	506	0	351	0	857	0	0	176	0	0	176
Oregon											
Deschutes	14,506	0	195	596	15,297	0	0	378	0	0	378
Fremont	1,222	0	0	0	1,222	0	0	777	0	0	777
Klamath	47	0	0	21	68	0	116	87	0	0	203
Malheur	1,902	0	24	7	1,933	170	0	3,837	0	0	4,007
Mt. Hood	3,802	0	19	279	4,100	0	3	3,228	2,368	509	6,108
Ochoco	1,441	0	10	0	1,451	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rogue River	2,746	0	0	125	2,871	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	2,122	0	0	0	2,122	0	2,375	1,420	538	0	4,333
Siuslaw	1,803	0	0	0	1,803	0	1,553	1,673	0	106	3,332
Umatilla	3,370	0	92	3,378	6,840	0	0	1,094	0	26	1,120
Umpqua	7,583	0	0	80	7,663	0	0	299	0	0	299
Wallowa-Whitman	4,038	0	725	3,154	7,917	26	0	1,787	0	0	1,813
Willamette	5,317	0	7	172	5,496	0	606	1,645	798	1,041	4,090
Winema	2,035	0	1,742	0	3,777	0	0	3,793	0	0	3,793
Subtotal	51,934	0	2,814	7,812	62,560	196	4,653	20,018	3,704	1,682	30,253
Pennsylvania											
Allegheny (subtotal)	0	0	509	346	855	0	151	0	0	0	151
South Carolina											
Francis Marion and Sumter (subtotal)	5,394	0	113	0	5,507	0	1,228	607	0	0	1,835

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
South Dakota											
Black Hills	0	0	0	22,606	22,606	0	0	7,361	0	0	7,361
Custer	0	0	0	191	191	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	22,797	22,797	0	0	7,361	0	0	7,361
Tennessee											
Cherokee (subtotal)	1,130	0	961	195	2,286	0	2,125	0	0	0	2,125
Texas											
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	1,926	0	909	216	3,051	0	0	1,438	0	0	1,438
Utah											
Ashley	0	0	40	6	46	0	0	864	0	0	864
Dixie	726	0	2	2,900	3,628	0	0	1,622	0	0	1,622
Fishlake	184	0	0	119	303	0	1,076	60	0	0	1,136
Manti-LaSal	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	285	0	0	450
Uinta	0	0	477	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch	0	0	101	30	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	910	0	620	3,055	4,585	0	1,241	2,831	0	0	4,072
Vermont											
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	1,065	8	1,073	0	47	0	0	0	47
Virginia											
George Washington	111	0	2,030	0	2,141	0	248	80	0	0	328
Jefferson	97	0	957	164	1,218	0	348	200	0	18	566
Subtotal	208	0	2,987	164	3,359	0	596	280	0	18	894
Washington											
Colville	3,556	0	166	1,387	5,109	0	82	1,496	0	0	1,578
Gifford Pinchot	6,712	0	60	317	7,089	0	0	486	0	0	486
Idaho Panhandle	522	0	50	0	572	0	0	66	0	39	105

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20–Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest–fiscal year 1995–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili-zation	Pruning	Total
					Acres						*Acres*
Washington (continued)											
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1,872	0	0	13	1,885	0	0	412	0	0	412
Okanogan	1,027	0	622	2,152	3,801	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	1,435	0	0	322	1,757	0	45	1,250	2,319	197	3,811
Umatilla	779	0	168	0	947	0	0	550	0	56	606
Wenatchee	1,830	0	114	1,301	3,245	0	0	327	602	0	929
Subtotal	17,733	0	1,180	5,492	24,405	0	127	4,587	2,921	292	7,927
West Virginia											
George Washington	0	0	169	0	169	0	31	0	48	0	79
Monongahela	40	0	1,010	30	1,080	0	735	128	0	0	863
Subtotal	40	0	1,179	30	1,249	0	766	128	48	0	942
Wisconsin											
Chequamegon	516	0	2,513	0	3,029	0	295	0	0	0	295
Nicolet	436	0	881	0	1,317		679	0	0	0	679
Subtotal	952	0	3,394	0	4,346	0	974	0	0	0	974
Wyoming											
Big Horn	0	0	411	3,172	3,583	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Hills	0	0	0	2,271	2,271	0	0	120	0	0	120
Bridger-Teton	1,010	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	261	0	0	261
Medicine Bow	0	157	843	1,461	2,461	0	0	1,073	0	0	1,073
Shoshone	0	0	1,314	352	1,666	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	59	0	57	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch	0	0	26	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,069	157	2,651	7,266	11,143	0	0	1,454	0	0	1,454
Total	181,595	4,851	70,650	103,692	360,788	196	73,621	95,359	8,047	5,496	182,719

1/ Unlisted States and Forests had no certification in fiscal year 1995.
2/ w/ site prep. = with site preparation; w/o site prep. = without site preparation.

Table 21–Certification of reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages by region–fiscal year 1995

Region	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
			Natural regeneration								
	Planted	Seeded	With site preparation	Without site preparation	Total	Cleaning	Release	Precommercial thinning	Fertilization	Pruning	Total
	Acres										
Northern (R-1)	36,334	135	11,950	5,648	54,067	0	3,300	20,521	294	2,244	26,359
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	333	249	3,287	37,395	41,264	0	829	9,660	0	0	10,489
Southwest (R-3)	1,969	0	1,357	12,347	15,673	0	237	2,662	0	0	2,899
Intermountain (R-4)	9,712	0	3,750	3,592	17,054	0	1,572	8,879	0	0	10,451
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	16,459	0	59	578	17,096	0	40,982	19,090	944	740	61,756
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	69,295	0	3,944	13,283	86,522	196	4,664	24,452	6,625	1,935	37,872
Southern (R-8)	42,883	4,093	16,567	2,521	66,064	0	17,722	5,737	184	18	23,661
Eastern (R-9)	3,576	374	29,736	15,862	49,548	0	4,315	2,028	0	559	6,902
Alaska (R-10)	1,034	0	0	12,466	13,500	0	0	2,330	0	0	2,330
Total	181,595	4,851	70,650	103,692	360,788	196	73,621	95,359	8,047	5,496	182,719

Table 22–Timber stand improvement funding and accomplishments by funding source--fiscal years 1991-95

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1991			
Million dollars 1/	35.3	25.9	61.2
1,000 acres	226.4	167.3	393.7 2/
Constant dollars/acre	155.9	154.8	155.4 3/
1992			
Million dollars 1/	34.6	27.6	62.2
1,000 acres	171.7	181.4	353.1 4/
Constant dollars/acre	201.5	152.1	176.2 3/
1993			
Million dollars 1/	28.8	25.0	53.8
1,000 acres	175.6	165.8	341.4 5/
Constant dollars/acre	164.0	150.8	157.6 3/
1994			
Million dollars 1/	30.8	33.2	64.0
1,000 acres	131.6	131.4	263.0 6/
Constant dollars/acre	234.0	252.7	243.3 3/
1995			
Million dollars 1/	32.8	43.6	76.4
1,000 acres	140.7	132.6	273.3 7/
Constrant dollars/acre	233.1	328.8	279.5 3/

1/ All dollars are constant 1995. No General Administration or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.
2/ Does not include 2,127 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
3/ Weighted average.
4/ Does not include 1,746 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
5/ Does not include 2,565 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
6/ Does not include 1,572 acres accomplished with contributed funding.
7/ Does not include 270 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement, Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertilization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
Alabama									
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	257	3,701	1,645	677	6,280	6,172	108	0	0
Alaska									
Chugach	0	45	374	0	419	45	374	0	0
Tongass-Chatham	0	167	671	7,508	8,346	0	8,346	0	0
Tongass-Ketchikan	14	82	58	19,728	19,882	54	19,828	0	0
Tongass-Stikine	0	0	0	943	943	0	943	0	0
Subtotal	14	294	1,103	28,179	29,590	99	29,491	0	0
Arizona									
Apache-Sitgreaves	615	195	20	0	830	15	815	0	0
Coconino	4,813	821	0	0	5,634	34	5,600	0	0
Coronado	0	22	0	0	22	0	22	0	0
Kaibab	1,391	250	0	0	1,641	0	1,641	0	0
Prescott	40	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0
Tonto	970	225	0	0	1,195	650	545	0	0
Subtotal	7,829	1,513	20	0	9,362	739	8,623	0	0
Arkansas									
Ouachita	53	465	1,039	304	1,861	1,603	258	0	0
Ozark-St. Francis	471	10,773	868	70	12,182	7,247	4,935	0	0
Subtotal	524	11,238	1,907	374	14,043	8,850	5,193	0	0
California									
Angeles	254	952	328	0	1,534	1,096	261	0	177
Cleveland	0	689	0	0	689	511	177	0	1
Eldorado	70	571	8,674	21,014	30,329	23,402	6,869	58	0
Inyo	0	98	700	0	798	19	779	0	0
Klamath	529	21,314	32,492	18,551	72,886	41,956	30,896	34	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	800	2,532	2,962	95	6,389	3,718	2,671	0	0
Lassen	1,330	38,138	16,797	2,687	58,952	28,457	30,495	0	0
Los Padres	0	53	0	0	53	12	41	0	0
Mendocino	55	17,768	17,804	38,051	73,678	43,031	26,637	4,007	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili-zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
California (continued)									
Modoc	61	10,080	4,505	1,249	15,895	7,324	8,495	76	0
Plumas	59	3,888	17,103	8,561	29,611	8,300	21,311	0	0
Rogue River	0	1,012	0	0	1,012	928	84	0	0
San Bernardino	272	2,577	107	66	3,022	1,246	1,741	0	35
Sequoia	0	1,416	2,367	11,004	14,787	11,393	2,523	672	199
Shasta	0	547	956	5,506	7,009	6,223	786	0	0
Sierra	213	2,034	7,369	9,589	19,205	13,295	5,633	10	267
Siskiyou	0	0	1,893	0	1,893	976	718	199	0
Six Rivers	0	182	8,501	21,074	29,757	19,530	10,227	0	0
Stanislaus	179	4,616	10,269	48,913	63,977	44,255	19,722	0	0
Tahoe	481	5,297	29,636	31,729	67,143	31,228	35,539	376	0
Toiyabe	512	820	30	0	1,362	0	1,362	0	0
Trinity	366	13,431	12,146	9,682	35,625	13,100	22,525	0	0
Subtotal	5,181	128,015	174,639	227,771	535,606	300,000	229,492	5,432	682
Colorado									
Arapaho-Roosevelt	1,741	0	0	0	1,741	312	1,429	0	0
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	2,790	344	0	0	3,134	463	2,671	0	0
Manti-LaSal	0	90	95	0	185	0	185	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	1,668	315	0	0	1,983	1,479	504	0	0
Rio Grande	70	78	0	0	148	78	70	0	0
Routt	8,991	2,835	43	0	11,869	3,072	8,797	0	0
San Juan	1,814	1,172	0	0	2,986	2,779	207	0	0
White River	898	662	261	0	1,821	1,821	0	0	0
Subtotal	17,972	5,496	399	0	23,867	10,004	13,863	0	0
Florida									
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	1,550	779	602	41	2,972	1,520	392	1,060	0
Georgia									
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	0	5,903	3,111	9,014	1,757	6,157	1,100	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili-zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
Idaho									
Boise	730	2,507	7,477	1,098	11,812	1,758	10,054	0	0
Caribou	0	697	47	0	744	0	744	0	0
Challis	70	914	0	0	984	749	235	0	0
Clearwater	170	0	546	760	1,476	508	830	0	138
Idaho Panhandle	5,003	3,048	13,036	11,570	32,657	4,394	22,344	2,167	3,752
Nez Perce	67	690	2,267	761	3,785	366	3,419	0	0
Payette	411	1,446	2,688	22	4,567	1,142	3,425	0	0
Salmon	6,247	416	0	0	6,663	5,611	1,052	0	0
Sawtooth	396	24	0	0	420	152	268	0	0
Targhee	5	15,676	0	0	15,681	595	15,086	0	0
Subtotal	13,099	25,418	26,061	14,211	78,789	15,275	57,457	2,167	3,890
Illinois									
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	50	3	0	53	0	0	0	53
Indiana									
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	919	4,049	4,968	1,555	1,385	0	2,028
Kentucky									
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	7	892	4,753	480	6,132	677	5,414	3	38
Louisiana									
Kisatchie (subtotal)	2	1,234	4,461	3,011	8,708	5,361	3,347	0	0
Maine									
White Mountain (subtotal)	6	36	15	13	70	11	59	0	0
Michigan									
Hiawatha	1,149	6,015	800	42	8,006	2,300	551	0	5,155
Huron-Manistee	1,037	1,794	433	0	3,264	1,657	1,546	0	61
Ottawa	161	1,555	342	53	2,111	2,111	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,347	9,364	1,575	95	13,381	6,068	2,097	0	5,216

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class–Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili-zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
Minnesota									
Chippewa	0	59	306	36	401	7	0	0	394
Superior	2,889	0	196	27	3,112	3,112	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,889	59	502	63	3,513	3,119	0	0	394
Mississippi									
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	605	333	1,483	3,059	5,480	3,336	1,627	517	0
Missouri									
Mark Twain (subtotal)	0	19,532	183	0	19,715	5,490	14,150	0	75
Montana									
Beaverhead	4,150	3,002	1,093	76	8,321	108	8,213	0	0
Bitterroot	4,052	3,304	1,897	74	9,327	1,979	7,348	0	0
Custer	1,067	0	0	0	1,067	98	969	0	0
Deerlodge	5,507	1,429	948	102	7,986	42	7,944	0	0
Flathead	2,495	1,254	3,386	3,579	10,714	237	10,467	0	10
Gallatin	906	1,563	380	173	3,022	0	3,022	0	0
Helena	756	356	431	12	1,555	7	1,538	10	0
Idaho Panhandle	10	0	164	0	174	10	95	0	69
Kootenai	3,309	8,743	14,985	5,339	32,376	780	31,496	0	100
Lewis and Clark	1,022	895	505	0	2,422	7	2,415	0	0
Lolo	867	2,958	2,359	329	6,513	75	6,431	0	7
Subtotal	24,141	23,504	26,148	9,684	83,477	3,343	79,938	10	186
Nevada									
Lake Tahoe Basin (subtotal)	0	0	0	120	120	0	120	0	0
New Hampshire									
White Mountain (subtotal)	111	121	67	24	323	16	307	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertilization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
New Mexico									
Carson	1,526	486	30	0	2,042	165	1,877	0	0
Cibola	1,670	0	0	0	1,670	0	1,670	0	0
Gila	1,402	118	0	0	1,520	0	1,520	0	0
Lincoln	54	1,047	48	0	1,149	0	1,149	0	0
Santa Fe	3,588	206	0	0	3,794	481	3,313	0	0
Subtotal	8,240	1,857	78	0	10,175	646	9,529	0	0
New York									
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	82	653	0	735	60	675	0	0
North Carolina									
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	777	2,708	861	3,118	7,464	4,683	1,905	876	0
Ohio									
Wayne (subtotal)	26	275	618	2,508	3,427	828	1,261	0	1,338
Oklahoma									
Ouachita (subtotal)	0	522	204	205	931	513	418	0	0
Oregon									
Deschutes	7,601	7,559	954	458	16,572	1,232	13,232	71	2,037
Fremont	8,935	4,492	1,361	0	14,788	2,121	12,667	0	0
Klamath	12	239	504	1,027	1,782	1,114	668	0	0
Malheur	2,692	7,549	0	0	10,241	537	9,628	0	76
Mt. Hood	327	23,275	15,195	3,845	42,642	618	19,235	18,377	4,412
Ochoco	6,818	5,370	12	0	12,200	170	10,943	0	1,087
Rogue River	0	8,935	25,292	691	34,918	12,682	7,221	8,417	6,598
Siskiyou	0	1,811	15,847	3,709	21,367	6,479	9,010	3,665	2,213
Siuslaw	0	0	0	10,720	10,720	2,942	7,035	533	210
Umatilla	2,898	4,128	1,025	1,039	9,090	148	8,903	0	39
Umpqua	0	6,378	24,488	9,012	39,878	896	21,506	15,288	2,188
Wallowa-Whitman	10,542	7,788	2,099	0	20,429	1,192	18,739	0	498
Willamette	53	4,024	43,113	65,625	112,815	15,924	25,743	50,582	20,566
Winema	18,347	11,187	613	0	30,147	0	29,914	0	233
Subtotal	58,225	92,735	130,503	96,126	377,589	46,055	194,444	96,933	40,157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertilization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
Pennsylvania									
Allegheny (subtotal)	0	188	187	0	375	375	0	0	0
Puerto Rico									
Caribbean (subtotal)	0	300	798	0	1,098	498	600	0	0
South Carolina									
Francis Marion & Sumter (subtotal)	0	0	6,146	2	6,148	5,548	600	0	0
South Dakota									
Black Hills (subtotal)	6,511	313	0	0	6,824	157	6,667	0	0
Tennessee									
Cherokee (subtotal)	38	1,919	353	2,194	4,504	3,710	794	0	0
Texas									
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	619	2,190	1,311	4,120	3,751	369	0	0
Utah									
Ashley	3,185	0	0	0	3,185	0	3,185	0	0
Dixie	915	174	0	0	1,089	1,089	0	0	0
Fishlake	543	67	0	0	610	610	0	0	0
Manti-LaSal	41	0	1,331	200	1,572	0	1,572	0	0
Uinta	9	25	68	0	102	102	0	0	0
Wasatch-Cache	136	1,027	0	0	1,163	146	1,017	0	0
Subtotal	4,829	1,293	1,399	200	7,721	1,947	5,774	0	0
Vermont									
Green Mountain (subtotal)	852	1,300	109	0	2,261	1,003	1,258	0	0
Virginia									
George Washington & Jefferson (subtotal)	25	3,978	704	1,334	6,041	2,174	3,757	0	110
Washington									
Colville	437	3,944	4,667	196	9,244	1,852	7,355	0	37
Gifford Pinchot	0	24,730	26,250	9,480	60,460	398	33,885	16,620	9,557
Idaho Panhandle	116	0	339	327	782	112	661	0	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23–Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ 0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertilization subtotal	Pruning subtotal
				Acres					
Washington (continued)									
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	120	3,363	1,888	5,371	130	3,459	1,488	294
Okanogan	3,630	4,482	849	0	8,961	5,145	3,612	0	204
Olympic	0	1,593	9,623	3,043	14,259	26	10,936	2,810	487
Umatilla	1,638	1,836	23	24	3,521	100	3,421	0	0
Wenatchee	1,136	17,533	4,269	1,842	24,780	3,591	13,752	5,910	1,527
Subtotal	6,957	54,238	49,383	16,800	127,378	11,354	77,081	26,828	12,115
West Virginia									
George Washington	0	161	0	211	372	372	0	0	0
Monongahela	76	424	785	597	1,882	1,256	626	0	0
Subtotal	76	585	785	808	2,254	1,628	626	0	0
Wisconsin									
Chequamegon	0	0	1,345	0	1,345	1,345	0	0	0
Nicolet	75	761	376	0	1,212	600	120	0	492
Subtotal	75	761	1,721	0	2,557	1,945	120	0	492
Wyoming									
Bighorn	15,255	286	0	0	15,541	2,772	12,769	0	0
Black Hills	767	334	0	0	1,101	0	1,101	0	0
Bridger-Teton	0	282	859	0	1,141	0	1,141	0	0
Medicine Bow	8,211	156	13	0	8,380	436	7,944	0	0
Shoshone	67	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	0
Wasatch	265	37	0	0	302	0	302	0	0
Subtotal	24,565	1,095	872	0	26,532	3,208	23,324	0	0
Total	187,730	396,347	449,952	419,568	1,453,597	463,475	788,422	134,926	66,774

1/ Unlisted States had no timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1995.
2/ Cubic foot productivity class refers to the cubic feet of wood produced per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.

Table 24–Timber stand improvement program needs–fiscal years 1995-97

	Work needs	Annual program, appropriated funds 1/	
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Million dollars*
Projected 10/1/94 balance	1,435		
Fiscal year 1995:			
Actual new needs	292		
Actual accomplishments	-273	140.7	32.8
Projected 10/1/95 balance	1,454		
Fiscal year 1996:			
Projected new needs	300		
Projected accomplishments	-267		
Projected 10/1/96 balance	1,487		
Fiscal year 1997:			
Projected new needs	300		
Projected accomplishments	-207		
Projected 10/1/97 balance	1,580 2/		

1/ Includes Reforestation Trust Fund pursuant to P.L. 96-451, as amended.
2/ This represents over 6 years of future accomplishments.

Table 25–Timber offered, sold, and harvested–fiscal years 1991-95 1/

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Offered					
Volume (billion board feet)	4.0	3.4	4.6	5.1	6.2
Volume (billion cubic feet) 2/	(0.77)	(0.65)	(0.87)	(1.0)	(1.2)
Sold					
Number of sales	216,272	215,004	255,825	250,852	271,963
Volume (billion board feet)	2.9	3.1	4.5	4.4	6.4
Volume (billion cubic feet)	(0.54)	(0.57)	(0.85)	(0.86)	(1.2)
Value (million dollars) 3/	369.7	508.9	774.9	576.2	801.2
Harvested					
Volume (billion board feet)	3.9	4.8	5.9	7.3	8.5
Volume (billion cubic feet)	(0.74)	(0.94)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.6)
Value (million dollars) 3/	616.1	783.0	914.6	934.5	1,008.6

1/ These figures do not include nonconvertible product sales (see table 27 for nonconvertible product sales information).
2/ Conversion from the 1990 RPA Program, which vary by region.
3/ Includes reforestation and stand improvement costs and timber salvage. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.

Table 26–Timber offered, sold, and harvested by region–fiscal years 1994-95

	1995			1994		
	Offered 1/	Sold 2/ 3/	Harvested 4/	Offered 1/	Sold 2/ 3/	Harvested 4/
	Million board feet					
Northern (R-1)	248.7	188.2	350.3	251.5	194.6	561.2
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	176.5	167.1	187.0	206.5	214.9	260.5
Southwestern (R-3)	128.9	85.6	99.6	96.9	119.0	115.6
Intermountain (R-4)	388.6	212.1	208.3	247.2	189.9	295.4
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	544.4	379.0	453.3	450.0	444.3	613.1
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	776.8	401.0	877.1	435.8	433.9	1126.9
Southern (R-8)	870.1	815.6	809.8	824.0	767.0	864.3
Eastern (R-9)	576.6	540.5	657.4	635.8	638.2	696.0
Alaska (R-10)	296.1	96.2	223.1	260.9	54.5	282.4
Total	4,006.7	2,885.3	3,865.9	3,408.6	3,056.3	4,815.4

1/ Sales offered for the fiscal year being displayed.
2/ Includes sales offered in prior fiscal years and sold in the fiscal year being displayed and miscellaneous small sales that were previously offered and/or sold and were reoffered and sold in the fiscal year being displayed. Does not include the volume of long-term sales released for harvesting.
3/ Sold and offered will not be equal since some sales were not sold (awarded) in the same fiscal year in which they were offered. Some sales did not receive any bids, or were withdrawn.
4/ Includes the volume harvested on long-term sales.

Table 27–Timber sold and harvested by State–fiscal year 1995 1/

State or Commonwealth 2/	Timber sold			Timber harvested	
	Sales	Volume	Bid value 3/	Volume	Receipts 3/
		MBF 4/	*Actual dollars*	*MBF 4/*	*Actual dollars*
Alabama	736	56,865.15	5,220,330.49	60,244.38	5,498,493.12
Alaska	73	96,221.17	5,193,087.40	223,085.32	12,720,486.11
Arizona	12,949	52,419.49	2,170,611.75	69,106.74	7,446,270.39
Arkansas	2,660	185,103.51	25,913,244.59	151,399.95	18,085,184.88
California	48,578	379,258.44	38,578,576.44	451,087.80	104,615,592.01
Colorado	12,918	55,941.20	6,138,155.95	96,977.22	9,423,741.96
Florida	111	49,981.98	4,234,633.80	65,472.84	4,306,776.08
Georgia	711	31,015.23	2,820,821.23	28,347.81	2,654,177.27
Idaho	22,360	222,516.72	41,560,133.94	341,691.41	52,139,728.74
Illinois	102	105.00	1,050.00	2,706.85	59,645.43
Indiana	28	961.11	18,032.23	315.81	10,711.33
Kentucky	627	10,593.61	1,055,056.30	12,161.61	960,831.40
Louisiana	554	63,634.98	10,207,970.60	64,283.28	7,497,680.81
Maine	10	1,053.00	35,312.30	1,839.32	119,880.54
Michigan	788	156,494.94	9,926,228.28	209,024.84	8,771,130.03
Minnesota	225	134,345.76	9,002,381.02	158,784.30	5,700,740.60
Mississippi	2,187	219,914.99	29,003,030.98	193,461.18	27,144,509.31
Missouri	1,008	49,428.74	5,278,648.66	55,220.06	4,521,709.80
Montana	13,673	129,802.01	22,743,183.11	165,720.79	34,819,522.78
Nebraska	6	9.00	90.00	9.00	90.00
Nevada	1,976	2,398.48	31,964.90	5,185.33	91,660.48
New Hampshire	167	24,061.86	1,305,898.25	18,074.46	806,351.60
New Mexico	15,325	33,125.52	1,055,828.41	30,459.46	1,212,649.06
New York	2	359.00	37,986.04	130.00	16,951.23
North Carolina	947	25,610.69	1,791,868.49	37,912.68	2,370,285.23
North Dakota	31	44.00	440.00	44.00	440.00
Ohio	81	1,509.59	145,787.64	749.09	15,270.01
Oklahoma	66	13,123.41	2,081,781.43	17,561.37	2,185,718.19
Oregon	31,667	287,530.27	46,035,885.05	690,367.37	198,049,138.70
Pennsylvania	112	46,268.34	19,267,848.09	53,959.55	19,418,426.38
South Carolina	422	42,326.28	4,494,402.00	40,421.67	4,337,908.67
South Dakota	1,975	80,039.14	20,797,208.32	64,759.22	10,233,558.58
Tennessee	368	10,708.10	692,972.15	17,646.38	1,104,127.42
Texas	271	71,148.89	14,440,168.25	65,313.13	10,571,472.26
Utah	7,193	35,600.38	3,623,404.79	32,938.58	2,931,530.20
Vermont	100	4,240.23	648,886.94	4,779.77	413,084.25
Virginia	2,849	35,161.57	2,720,811.90	49,923.65	3,125,306.77
Washington	9,541	113,489.23	13,777,636.51	186,719.57	39,461,797.22
West Virginia	453	25,957.23	6,364,819.12	27,847.01	4,522,446.71
Wisconsin	627	96,121.35	5,570,711.41	129,645.84	4,688,848.22
Wyoming	21,795	40,771.91	5,749,418.30	40,534.29	4,063,473.25
Total	216,272	2,885,261.50	369,736,307.06	3,865,912.93	616,117,347.02

1/ Excludes nonconvertible products such as Christmas trees, cones, burls, etc.
2/ States not listed had no timber sold or harvested in fiscal year 1995.
3/ Includes reforestation and stand improvement costs and timber salvage. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.
4/ MBF = thousand board feet.

Table 28–Number of sales, volume, and value of timber sold on National Forest System lands by size class–fiscal years 1991-95

	Sale size class							Total less non-convertibles
	To $300 1/	$301-$2,000 2/	$2,001-2,000 MBF 3/4/	2,001 MBF-5,000 MBF	5,001 MBF-15,000 MBF	15,001 MBF and over	Nonconvertibles 5/	
1991								
Number of sales	255,653	12,451	2,976	524	325	34	239,165	271,963
Volume (MBF)	461,276	237,284	1,473,391	1,599,520	2,319,924	303,057	0	6,394,452
Value ($1,000)	4,455	4,926	122,843	194,426	433,999	40,588	2,747	801,237
1992								
Number of sales	231,038	15,840	3,361	448	162	3	218,851	250,852
Volume (MBF)	410,377	195,702	1,448,513	1,288,949	1,033,838	81,073	0	4,458,452
Value ($1,000)	4,058	5,170	160,044	207,443	190,718	6,382	2,423	573,815
1993								
Number of sales	229,759	20,895	4,637	394	123	17	220,962	255,825
Volume (MBF)	469,537	168,865	1,447,127	1,170,276	955,561	303,958	0	4,515,324
Value ($1,000)	3,918.3	5,097.4	189,645.9	215,229.4	278,137.4	82,859.5	2,791.4	774,887.9
1994								
Number of sales	197,201	15,025	2,672	298	65	7	221,747	215,268
Volume (MBF)	373,213	110,680	1,183,399	885,899	430,629	72,528	0	3,056,348
Value ($1,000)	3,668.8	2,662.7	180,012.0	190,016.1	116,719.9	15,824.1	3,138.3	508,903.6
1995								
Number of sales	193,794	18,483	3,673	235	62	25	199,739	216,272
Volume (MBF)	332,832	121,486	1,060,704	693,538	389,225	287,477	0	2,885,262
Value ($1,000)	3,684.7	4,341.6	147,773.8	113,124.5	70,356.7	30,455.0	2,935.1	369,736.3

1/ Sales up to $300 per sale.
2/ Sales ranging from $301 to $2,000 per sale.
3/ Sales valued at more than $2,000 but less than 2,001 MBF in volume.
4/ MBF = thousand board feet.
5/ Nonconvertible products include Christmas trees, cones, burls, etc. No volume is attributed to these sales.

Table 29–Uncut timber volume under contract by region--fiscal years 1991-95

Region	1995 1/		1994 2/		1993		1992		1991
	MMBF 3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF 3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF3/	MMCF 4/	MMBF
Northern (R-1)	555	136	706	173	1,086	266	1,319	322	1,599
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	461	105	507	116	526	120	683	157	763
Southwestern (R-3)	116	19	135	23	148	25	199	33	334
Intermountain (R-4)	512	105	417	85	483	99	503	102	550
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	793	123	871	135	907	141	964	150	1,411
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	1148	225	1,594	313	2,218	435	3,358	658	4,909
Southern (R-8)	1159	216	1,140	213	1,253	234	1,251	233	1,308
Eastern (R-9)	1475	239	1,607	260	1,665	269	1,706	277	1,746
Alaska (R-10) 5/	103	26	63	16	77	20	95	24	185
Total	6,322	1,194	7,040	1,334	8,363	1,609	10,078	1,956	12,805

1/ 1995 data source is the automated timber sale accounting system (ATSA).
2/ Some numbers have changed from 1994 due to replacement of regional information with more auditable data obtained from the ATSA.
3/ Volume (million board feet) in local scale.
4/ Million cubic feet conversions based on 1990 RPA Program, which vary by region.
5/ Long term sale not included.

Table 30–Timber sale funding--fiscal years 1993-95

	1995 1/	1994	1993
		1,000 dollars	
National Forest System			
Timber management		130,511	150,881
Harvest administration		54,095	68,152
Subtotal, Timber sales management	181,050	184,606	219,033
Support to timber sales program			
Minerals		1,018	1,127
Forest fire protection		2,909	3,177
Recreation		6,567	12,179
Wildlife and fish		11,802	16,445
Range		166	862
Soil and water		4,371	7,929
Landline location		9,390	13,210
Subtotal, Support to the timber sales program		36,223	54,929
Road construction			
Forest Service construction	51,807	51,061	86,259
Purchaser construction	(50,000)	(60,000)	(110,669)
Purchaser construction by the Forest Service	5,945	8,457	8,546
Subtotal, Road construction	57,752	59,518	94,805
Total, appropriated accounts	238,802	280,347	368,767
Special accounts 2/			
Timber salvage sales	183,164	186,737	193,747
Total	421,966	467,084	562,514

1/ For FY 1995, line items were reallocated under the new budget structure and benefitting fund concept approved in the FY 1995 Appropriations Act. Thus, timber management, harvest administration, and resource support to the timber program are included in the timber sales management line.
2/ Includes General Administration expenses.

Table 31–Authorized grazing use in HM's by State–fiscal year 1995 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	Cattle	Sheep	Domestic horses	Wild horses	Wild burros	Total
Alabama	749					749
Arizona	936,646	58,253	8,043	256	264	1,003,462
Arkansas	20,114		28			20,142
California	316,144	122,846	3,482	5,196	1,440	449,108
Colorado	642,608	488,228	3,143			1,133,979
Florida	6,874					6,874
Georgia	5,029			164		5,193
Idaho	432,059	511,627	5,662			949,348
Illinois	117					117
Kansas	29,069					29,069
Kentucky	167					167
Louisiana	8,597					8,597
Michigan	1,421					1,421
Minnesota	40					40
Missouri	20,279					20,279
Montana	432,156	50,591	6,845	350		489,942
Nebraska	95,785		8			95,793
Nevada	168,005	170,146	269	12,432		350,852
New Mexico	651,942	65,531	4,354	2,532		724,359
New York	6,970		104			7,074
North Dakota	401,357	456	3,091			404,904
Ohio	693					693
Oklahoma	19,351		24			19,375
Oregon	350,205	122,267	674	3,000		476,146
South Dakota	358,422	29,799	129			388,350
Texas	43,481					43,481
Utah	339,362	631,499	1,661			972,522
Vermont	111		83			194
Virginia	6,023		1,410			7,433
Washington	74,123	44,575	18			118,716
West Virginia	4,670					4,670
Wyoming	418,417	397,437	10,685			826,539
Total	5,790,986	2,693,255	49,713	23,930	1,704	8,559,588

1/ A head month (HM) is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.
2/ Unlisted States had no Forest Service grazing program in 1995.

Table 32–Annual grazing statistics–fiscal year 1995

	Permittees	Cattle		Horses and burros		Sheep and goats		Total	
		Number	*HM's 1/ AUM's 2/*	*Number*	*HM's AUM's*	*Number*	*HM's AUM's*	*Number*	*HM's AUM's*
Permitted to graze		1,300,621	6,573,952 8,261,577	10,848	50,590 59,953	1,068,060	3,319,676 968,340	2,379,529	9,944,218 9,289,870
Authorized to graze:									
Paid permits 3/	8,962	1,212,476	5,790,986 7,234,697	10,492	49,713 58,541	924,035	2,693,255 782,125	2,147,003	8,533,954 8,075,363
Free use	46	1,837	3,596 4,666	626	6,604 7,919	2,108	18,611 5,198	4,571	28,811 17,783
Private land permits	123	47,857	252,518 316,812	528	4,973 5,944	11,186	45,597 13,042	59,571	303,088 335,798
Crossing	3	1,736	234 281	204	10 13	14,175	6,101 1,669	16,115	6,345 1,963
Total Authorized 4/	9,011	1,216,049	5,794,816 7,239,644	11,322	56,327 66,473	940,318	2,717,967 788,992	2,167,689	8,569,110 8,095,109
Wild horses				2,080	23,930 23,930			2,080	23,930 23,930
Wild burros				142	1,704 1,704			142	1,704 1,704

1/ A head month (HM) is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.
2/ An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage required by a 1,000 lb. cow, or the equivalent for 1 month.
3/ Includes term and temporary grazing permits and all other paid permits (e.g., transportation, research, working animals, special uses, etc.).
4/ Private land permit data not included in totals.

Table 33—Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives--fiscal year 1995

Region	Total number of allotments	Acres with range vegetation management objectives	Acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Acres of undetermined status	Acres monitored in FY 1995
Northern (R-1)	1,671	5,219,129	4,279,865	939,264	0	1,375,707
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	2,334	11,864,924	8,896,100	668,180	2,300,644	2,620,584
Southwest (R-3)	1,396	18,319,658	11,930,444	4,451,007	1,938,207	4,859,046
Intermountain (R-4)	1,918	23,191,928	17,198,208	1,391,580	4,602,140	7,805,466
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	732	7,054,799	3,527,110	205,465	3,322,224	1,805,613
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	734	10,396,040	6,883,959	437,329	3,074,752	3,249,056
Southern (R-8)	502	1,523,882	1,237,963	21,220	264,699	237,808
Eastern (R-9)	165	65,720	60,558	2,205	2,957	62,666
Total	9,452	77,636,080	54,014,207	8,116,250	15,505,623	22,015,946

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33—Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives--fiscal year 1995--Continued

Total riparian acres	Riparian acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres of undetermined status	Riparian acres monitored in FY 1995	Region
203,021	148,843	54,178	0	57,553	Northern (R-1)
510,129	339,423	49,257	121,449	126,836	Rocky Mountain (R-2)
247,258	151,589	65,945	29,724	79,546	Southwest (R-3)
673,624	498,175	93,406	82,043	229,646	Intermountain (R-4)
316,470	170,501	17,690	128,279	79,030	Pacific Southwest (R-5)
481,772	305,088	59,776	116,908	152,681	Pacific Northwest (R-6)
65,358	37,695	53	27,610	3,811	Southern (R-8)
1,666	1,107	287	272	1,244	Eastern (R-9)
2,499,298	1,652,421	340,592	506,285	730,347	Total

1/ FP = forest plan.

Table 34–Energy mineral workload and production--fiscal years 1991-95

Fiscal year	Acres under lease	Oil production 1/	Gas production 1/	Coal production 1/
	Millions	*Barrels*	*1,000 cu.ft.*	*Short tons*
1991	12.0	11,550,000	201,000,000	85,600,000
1992	9.0	11,000,000	210,000,000	85,000,000
1993	9.6	10,500,000	210,000,000	90,000,000
1994	6.5	12,400,000	325,400,000	114,500,000
1995	6.0	12,000,000	325,000,000	115,000,000

1/ Estimates.

Table 35—Road maintenance accomplishments--fiscal year 1995

Region	Cost	Miles fully maintained 1/	Total Miles 2/
	1,000 dollars	*Miles*	*Miles*
Northern (R-1)	16,095 3/	24,345	50,192
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	5,675	12,074	32,508
Southwestern (R-3)	7,429	11,775	50,730
Intermountain (R-4)	6,334	12,100	37,239
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	12,696	20,827	44,087
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	18,218	35,019	94,782
Southern (R-8)	8,211	15,362	35,027
Eastern (R-9)	5,947	11,654	29,644
Alaska (R-10)	1,114	1,817	3,601
Total 4/	81,719	144,973	377,810

1/ Includes miles of road maintained at a level consistent with current uses.
2/ Road mile changes include roads acquired through land and right-of-way purchases, inventory revisions and new construction.
3/ Includes $8,000,000 for restoration of Lake Koocanusa Bridge.
4/ Does not include $1,439,600 of Washington Office funds.

Table 36–Road and bridge construction and reconstruction–fiscal year 1995

Region	From Appropriated Funds 1/				
	Construction			Reconstruction	
	Roads		Bridges	Roads	Bridges
	Cost	Miles	No.	Miles	No.
	1,000 dollars				
Northern (R-1)	10,794	1.8	1	189.2	11
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	8,184	0.9	0	55.6	0
Southwestern (R-3)	8,121	6.4	0	45.9	0
Intermountain (R-4)	5,311	1.3	0	13.8	2
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	7,773	6.9	1	45.6	1
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	20,258	3.4	3	162.3	7
Southern (R-8)	12,702	3.2	0	46.0	4
Eastern (R-9)	8,699	3.8	2	79.2	10
Alaska (R-10)	11,718	1.2	1	16.2	5
Total	93,560	28.9	8	653.8	40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36–Road and bridge construction and reconstruction–fiscal year 1995

By Timber Purchasers					
Construction			Reconstruction		
Roads		Bridges	Roads	Bridges	
Cost	Miles 2/	No.	Miles 2/	No.	Region
1,000 dollars					
2,991	21.3	0	164.3	0	Northern (R-1)
3,995	49.9	0	164.9	1	Rocky Mountain (R-2)
348	2.3	0	32.8	0	Southwestern (R-3)
2,620	60.4	1	148.7	0	Intermountain (R-4)
4,606	21.0	0	211.7	0	Pacific Southwest (R-5)
4,501	62.0	0	297.8	3	Pacific Northwest (R-6)
6,566	49.6	0	380.9	0	Southern (R-8)
2,909	33.5	1	198.7	0	Eastern (R-9)
29,208	123.5	7	124.9	5	Alaska (R-10)
57,744	423.5	9	1,724.7	9	

1/ Includes funds for engineering and program support for appropriated roads and timber purchaser roads. Does not include $5,431,000 of Washington Office funds.

2/ Does not include 16.0 miles of construction, 21.1 miles of reconstruction, and construction of one bridge, turned back to the Forest Service (Purchaser Election Program).

Table 37–Purchaser election roads constructed by the Forest Service–fiscal year 1995

Region	Cost	Construction		Reconstruction	
		Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges
		Miles	No.	Miles	No.
	1,000 dollars				
Northern (R-1)	127	7.0	0	3.0	0
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	35	0.0	0	0.0	0
Southwestern (R-3)	No program	No program		No program	
Intermountain (R-4)	92	1.1	0	4.0	0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	140	1.3	0	9.9	0
Southern (R-8)	201	0.7	0	3.8	0
Easterm (R-9)	386	5.9	1	0.4	0
Alaska (R-10)	No program	No program	0	No program	0
Total 1/	983	16.0	0	21.1	0

1/ Does not include General Administrative expenses.

Table 38–Payment to States from national forest receipts--fiscal years 1993-95 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	FY 1995	FY 1994	FY 1993
		Dollars actual	
Alabama	1,468,155.91	1,271,055.32	1,390,707.02
Alaska	7,600,541.26	8,782,012.16	3,901,912.71
Arizona	3,182,123.93	3,949,883.28	5,658,379.07
Arkansas	4,938,171.81	4,535,988.40	3,450,850.85
California	43,045,670.58	50,981,328.44	47,060,152.68
Colorado	5,584,256.33	6,318,890.15	5,541,927.06
Florida	1,334,477.12	1,068,081.49	1,570,634.99
Georgia	758,829.26	892,851.64	1,240,412.85
Idaho	15,031,321.37	25,227,816.58	22,966,972.68
Illinois	32,531.32	37,588.40	46,807.23
Indiana	13,755.32	18,228.06	12,177.50
Kentucky	311,288.83	446,667.89	683,085.08
Louisiana	2,174,763.33	2,577,223.55	2,417,348.58
Maine	33,068.56	32,800.47	40,248.27
Michigan	2,504,904.39	1,964,052.45	1,897,568.10
Minnesota	2,977,331.33	2,818,868.30	2,667,734.07
Mississippi	7,224,011.21	5,928,308.80	5,930,285.85
Missouri	1,170,273.33	1,235,858.48	871,200.97
Montana	10,555,715.38	14,482,280.68	13,854,903.49
Nebraska	36,887.86	67,973.60	39,329.54
Nevada	322,014.89	520,368.09	356,128.64
New Hampshire	485,115.81	480,777.36	589,502.13
New Mexico	1,102,857.41	1,458,715.36	1,642,149.35
New York	5,776.98	7,607.03	2,276.34
North Carolina	941,657.23	678,553.50	786,977.55
North Dakota	122.88	94.23	79.01
Ohio	15,554.61	30,109.51	37,692.65
Oklahoma	643,567.28	595,042.78	457,336.22
Oregon	109,647,413.38	119,791,067.39	128,866,867.46
Pennsylvania	5,362,116.42	5,301,759.86	4,613,532.38
Puerto Rico	14,555.48	25,571.76	12,915.25
South Carolina	1,359,265.06	1,586,032.17	1,507,617.12
South Dakota	2,839,734.94	2,631,316.84	3,388,926.09
Tennessee	441952.31	385,048.53	505,505.43
Texas	2,893,393.24	3,599,206.19	3,695,331.74
Utah	1,553,366.88	2,373,290.67	1,738,582.52
Vermont	177,634.44	166,768.17	186,170.81
Virginia	996,568.42	820,206.58	667,802.45
Washington	30,089,073.00	31,913,563.22	30,886,124.04
West Virginia	1,403,962.13	761,339.86	1,259,065.43
Wisconsin	1,327,757.01	1,206,337.52	986,160.40
Wyoming	1,881,106.70	2,191,880.96	2,355,729.99
Total	273,482,644.93	309,162,415.72	305,785,111.59

1/ Data Source: All Service Receipts - ASR-09-3.

Table 39–State and Private Forestry funding--fiscal year 1995 compared to long-term program costs

	1995 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 RPA 1/	Percent of 1995 Actual to 1995 RPA
			1,000 constant 1995 dollars	
Appropriated accounts				
Forest pest management	34,902	38,541	68,357 2/	51
Fire protection	13,689	17,148	21,362	64
Forest management and utilization	105,587	93,218	201,867	52
Special projects	0	19,200	NA 3/	NA
Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	0	0		
Subtotal	154,178	168,107	291,586	53
Transfer accounts				
Rural community fire protection	3,400	3,500	NA	NA
Watershed and flood prevention	500	2,020	NA	NA
Watershed planning	230	303	NA	NA
Watershed operations	151	410	NA	NA
Emergency watershed	0	100	NA	NA
Resource conservation and development	594	555	NA	NA
River basin surveys and investigations	570	830	NA	NA
Forestry Incentives Program 4/	662	1,169	NA	NA
Agricultural Conservation Program 4/	1,000	1,824	NA	NA
Pesticide assessment	360	190	NA	NA
Subtotal	7,467	10,901	NA	NA
Total	161,645	179,008	NA	NA

1/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.
2/ Includes both cooperative and Federal pest management.
3/ - = included in forest management and utilization.
4/ Includes only technical assistance allocated for the Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation Programs (administered jointly by ASCS and FS).

Table 40–State and Private Forestry funding--fiscal years 1991-95

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			1,000 dollars actual		
Appropriated accounts					
Forest pest management	34,902	38,541	40,605	57,205	60,150
Fire protection	13,689	17,148	16,885	16,618	15,749
Forest management and utilization	105,587	93,218	77,583	68,116	74,206
Special projects	0	19,200	21,155	20,848	32,309
Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	0	0	4,140	0	
Subtotal	154,178	168,107	160,368	162,787	182,414
Transfer accounts					
Rural community fire protection	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Watershed and flood prevention	500	2,020	2,020	2,100	2,181
Watershed planning	230	303	303	303	228
Watershed operations	151	410	410	403	403
Emergency watershed	0	100	0	200	459
Resource conservation and development	594	555	512	584	653
River basin surveys and investigations	570	830	850	850	850
Forestry Incentives Program 1/	662	1,169	1,245	1,187	1,245
Agricultural Conservation Program 1/	1,000	1,824	1,944	1,827	1,802
Pesticide assessment	360	190	361	163	361
Subtotal	7,467	10,901	10,784	10,954	11,321
Total	161,645	179,008	171,152	173,741	193,735

1/ Includes only technical assistance allocated for the Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation Programs (administered jointly by ASCS and FS).

Table 41—Summary of State and Private Forestry 1995 accomplishments compared to long-term program levels

	Unit of measure 2/	1995 Actual	1995 Funded	Percent of 1995 Actual to 1995 Funded	1994 Actual	1995 1/ RPA	Percent change comparison: 1994 Actual to 1995 Actual	Percent change comparison: 1995 Actual to 1995 RPA
Appropriated accounts								
Forest pest management 3/								
Insect and disease management surveys	MM acres	657	657	100	596	NA	10	NA
Insect and disease suppression	MM acres	3.3			3.4	NA	-3	NA
Insect and disease special projects	Projects	38			51	NA	-25	NA
Forest management and utilization								
Forest resource management								
Forest land management plans	MM acres	3.8	3.8	100	3.5	9	9	137
Timber harvested	M cubic feet	199			178	NA	12	NA
Reforestation 4/	M acres	734			1,120	1,300	-34	77
Timber stand improvement 5/	M acres	377			393	870	-4	131
Woodland owners assisted	M owners	192			152	NA	26	NA
Wood utilization	MM cubic feet	NA			NA	NA	NA	NA
Seedling, nursery, and tree improvement	MM seedlings	401			377	NA	6	NA
Urban forestry assistance	No. of assists	32,171 6/			9,359	NA	244	NA
Management improvement								
State forest resource planning	Person Years	28			28 7/	NA	0	NA
Transfer accounts								
Rural community fire protection, FmHA	M approved applications				3.5	NA		NA
Watershed and flood prevention, NRCS 8/	Projects	59			61	NA	-3	NA
Watershed planning, NRCS	Plans	42			49	NA	-14	NA
Resource conservation and development, NRCS	Projects	232			48	NA	383	NA
River basin surveys and investigations, NRCS	Plans	58			63	NA	-8	NA
Forestry Incentives Program, ASCS 9/								
Reforestation	M acres	136			141	NA	-4	NA
Timber stand improvement	M acres	20			23	NA	-13	NA
Agricultural Conservation Program, ASCS 10/								
Reforestation	M acres	202			103	NA	96	NA
Timber stand improvement	M acres	33			30	NA	10	NA

1/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.
2/ M = thousand, MM = million.
3/ Includes accomplishments on National Forest System and other Federal lands, as well as State and private lands.
4/ Includes Conservation Reserve Program, Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.
5/ Includes Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.
6/ Areas represent more than one assistance per community; e.g., New York, Philadelphia, etc.
7/ Includes Emergency Watershed Protection.
8/ Accomplishments for 1995 are estimates; actual data is not available from NRCS.
9/ Data is estimated for the period September 1994-April 1995. The program was turned over to NRCS in April 1995, and no further data is available.
10/ Same as footnote 8, except for agency.

Table 42–Acres of State and private lands burned–calendar year 1994

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Acres protected	Lightening fires	Person-caused fires	Total fires	Acres burned
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Alabama	25,726,491	8	3,943	3,951	39,163
Alaska	134,000,000	73	373	446	90,827
Arizona	22,447,000	144	630	774	40,153
Arkansas	18,604,989	13	1,460	1,473	23,294
California	32,057,391	447	6,597	7,044	134,079
Colorado	25,958,109	487	2,671	3,158	52,125
Connecticut	2,390,000	0	318	318	1,049
Delaware	557,000	0	16	16	57
Florida	25,380,158	765	2,835	3,600	179,768
Georgia	27,279,400	106	6,554	6,660	24,141
Guam	81,643	0	152	152	340
Hawaii	3,306,300	0	124	124	20,193
Idaho	6,025,690	759	344	1,103	26,289
Illinois	10,670,000	3	817	820	6,207
Indiana	7,328,000	15	2,950	2,965	17,093
Iowa	7,612,000	2	1,009	1,011	8,289
Kansas	46,400,000	114	4,694	4,808	340,330
Kentucky	11,663,883	5	1,797	1,802	50,263
Louisiana	18,931,000	2	2,155	2,157	24,063
Maine	17,743,000	51	564	615	2,024
Maryland	3,400,000	30	670	700	2,020
Massachusetts	3,581,000	9	4,773	4,782	7,631
Michigan	20,600,276	6	539	545	5,040
Minnesota	22,800,000	15	1,465	1,480	20,176
Mississippi	16,800,000	16	3,467	3,483	39,868
Missouri	42,350,000	8	2,740	2,748	52,012
Montana	49,679,599	538	503	1,041	42,932
Nebraska	49,083,520	151	1,259	1,410	46,558
Nevada	20,600,270	69	82	151	12,500
New Hampshire	4,987,200	7	434	441	2,762
New Jersey	3,150,000	8	1,441	1,449	3,018
New Mexico	42,500,000	454	759	1,213	245,757
New York	18,336,406	2	126	128	1,176
North Carolina	18,710,381	99	5,622	5,721	26,625
North Dakota	31,878,661	59	377	436	15,957
Ohio	5,822,095	5	847	852	4,985
Oklahoma	5,944,557	5	1,873	1,878	61,634
Oregon	15,536,626	527	824	1,351	23,784
Pennsylvania	19,541,000	19	884	903	4,537
Puerto Rico 1/	829,107	0	600	600	2,000
Rhode Island	433,000	0	125	125	452
South Carolina	12,558,258	65	4,491	4,556	28,644
South Dakota	43,556,390	30	171	201	2,663
Tennessee	25,668,400	7	2,447	2,454	25,194
Texas	22,123,000	4	992	996	13,045
Utah	15,000,000	364	339	703	108,203
Vermont	4,623,000	5	179	184	386
Virginia	13,458,062	52	1,492	1,544	7,431
Washington	12,500,000	263	949	1,212	79,408
West Virginia	12,594,000	12	1,189	1,201	56,286
Wisconsin	18,898,000	36	2,045	2,081	4,317
Wyoming	29,108,929	361	666	1,027	58,480
Total	1,050,813,791	6,220	84,373	90,593	2,085,228

Table 43–Summary of forest stewardship plans and acres accomplished by State--fiscal years 1994-95

State or territory 1/	1995 Plans	1995 Acres	1994 Plans 2/	1994 Acres	(1990-95) Cumulative plans 2/	(1990-95) Cumulative acres
Alabama	232	58,077	224	64,778	1,325	226,317
Alaska	58	69,694	41	1,266,032	122	1,837,439
American Samoa	58	773	0	0	58	773
Arizona	22	3,490	11	2,262	76	226,162
Arkansas	247	51,167	207	51,620	757	186,218
California	116	27,209	108	72,749	430	219,932
Colorado	153	62,465	166	56,609	1,424	343,701
Connecticut	41	4,749	47	5,115	155	20,292
Delaware	94	5,016	67	5,031	261	20,207
Florida	168	52,490	152	53,132	596	285,350
Georgia	416	100,657	398	135,307	1,450	520,459
Guam	16	13	40	140	77	159
Hawaii	9	3,447	8	1,029	28	5,166
Idaho	174	5,936	105	7,276	987	56,647
Illinois	954	44,078	1,199	44,304	5,211	238,895
Indiana	1,288	46,502	1,098	45,335	8,718	326,617
Iowa	862	32,857	1,095	30,676	4,902	152,727
Kansas	104	8,585	130	11,269	756	43,419
Kentucky	1,008	110,085	914	102,821	5,120	527,243
Louisiana	241	27,096	152	10,686	580	60,323
Maine	643	38,623	487	50,076	2,060	182,655
Maryland	538	35,559	573	29,936	2,419	135,017
Massachusetts	242	22,714	312	23,842	1,670	155,422
Michigan	499	70,704	609	84,698	1,552	210,373
Minnesota	804	78,654	747	73,900	5,657	544,884
Mississippi	139	31,557	141	32,880	659	144,467
Missouri	264	37,872	188	29,521	1,495	189,770
Montana	111	63,925	121	40,537	458	303,676
Nebraska	475	8,684	291	12,189	961	35,439
Nevada	16	8,635	81	35,281	147	64,802
New Hampshire	210	46,194	221	60,191	1,501	273,465
New Jersey	96	13,629	84	12,655	235	36,151
New Mexico	50	35,000	15	3,200	186	208,832
New York	1,338	135,997	1,691	143,938	9,697	803,617
North Carolina	306	50,277	251	39,782	859	150,501
North Dakota	214	8,217	163	8,131	737	39,820
Ohio	1,072	70,731	1,439	84,857	8,235	398,388
Oklahoma	131	49,736	101	28,553	399	131,981
Oregon	199	72,680	111	27,153	820	182,853
Pennsylvania	302	48,985	275	52,462	825	135,071
Rhode Island	17	2,518	17	2,278	248	10,176
South Carolina	425	117,607	390	111,616	1,323	384,795
South Dakota	143	3,468	152	8,227	637	25,288
Tennessee	303	53,833	193	42,176	814	163,709
Texas	140	65,573	183	53,061	1,053	213,688
Utah	11	22,630	25	23,595	81	75,689
Vermont	294	43,940	247	32,323	1,127	172,012
Virginia	894	139,217	782	124,214 3/	2,761	454,670
Washington	192	17,695	307	32,974	1,231	115,067
West Virginia	363	53,595	409	69,652	1,937	298,479
Wisconsin	2,627	155,160	3,173	164,105	17,031	764,378
Wyoming	144	21,388	133	11,564	944	78,494
Total	19,463	2,339,383	20,074	3,515,738	102,792	12,381,675

1/ Unlisted States had no data.
2/ Landowner forest stewardship plans.
3/ Acres reported have been corrected from 124,274 as published in the FY 1994 Report of the Forest Service

Table 44–Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing program activities--selected fiscal years — 1945-95

Fiscal year	Woodland owners assisted	Timber sale assistance--volume marked	Loggers and processors assisted
	Number	*MBF 1/*	*Number*
1945	8,093	411,330	0
1950	22,828	518,566	0
1955	34,828	549,373	8,182
1960	82,188	569,178	8,099
1965	99,074	716,950	9,248
1970	115,197	1,225,520	13,620
1971	127,828	860,950	14,627
1972	274,001	955,627	5,290
1973	106,422	1,578,664	4,855
1974	117,990	907,311	5,353
1975	140,940	677,532	5,405
1976	105,184	596,599	15,318
1976 -77 (T.Q.) 2/	25,253	220,649	5,849
1977	133,619	921,171	29,101
1978	165,329	1,120,743	12,749
1979	183,585	755,103	11,393
1980	176,385	870,964	11,582
1981	164,279	683,181	18,609
1982	141,472	841,475	15,470
1983	136,265	872,125	8,717
1984	151,539	1,033,440	10,082 3/
1985	134,338	913,411	- 4/
1986	137,753	855,813	-
1987	158,353	1,225,896	-
1988	167,432	890,581	-
1989	153,855	1,242,564	-
1990	148,673	1,597,931	-
1991	153,090	1,697,861	-
1992	190,211	791,462	-
1993	190,256	950,178	-
1994	152,189	1,313,946	
1995	192,618	1,274,902	

1/ MBF = thousand board feet.
2/ Transition quarter.
3/ Not all States reported.
4/ - = inadequate data due to lack of State grants in wood utilization program.

Table 45–Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region--fiscal year 1995

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions					
		R-1 Northern	R-2 Rocky Mountain	R-3 South-western	R-4 Inter-mountain	R-5 Pacific Southwest	IF Puerto Rico
Woodland owners assisted	Number	8,049	3,833	169	701	1,833	1,083
Forest management plans 1/ prepared	Number	816	886	19	305	254	369
	Acres	94,177	74,743	5,635	31,335	367,327	1,399
Reforestation:							
Planting	Acres	3,378	1,653	289	5,550	3,053	305
Seeding	Acres	31	15	0	0	8	0
Management for natural regeneration	Acres	705	4,993	2,791	1,730	59	0
Timber stand improvement	Acres	2,655	2,143	484	3,738	1,549	73
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	1,151	6,394	3,244	159	68	0
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	2,354	10,025	4,291	1,340	250,409	0
Forested range improvement	Acres	1,157	634	3,478	5,500	1,203	0
Timber sale assistance volume harvested 2/	Thousand cubic feet	4,876	3,831	473	4,427	0	0
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	3,134	1,721	576	141	449	2,634
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	508	261	37	16	133	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45–Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region–fiscal year 1995–Continued

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions R-6 Pacific Northwest	R-8 Southern	R-10 Alaska	NA Northeastern Area	Total
Woodland owners assisted	Number	18,701	83,247	301	74,701	192,618
Forest management plans1/ prepared	Number	792	37,389	7	6,482	47,319
	Acres	22,117	2,755,598	1,202	428,124	3,781,657
Reforestation:						
Planting	Acres	54,397	487,437	47	54,122	610,231
Seeding	Acres	0	4,281	1	955	5,291
Management for natural regeneration	Acres	23,319	50,688	0	34,315	118,600
Timber stand improvement	Acres	90,879	202,111	0	76,276	379,908
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	15,060	315,552	0	120,471	462,099
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	28,394	554,689	0	240,486	1,091,988
Forested range improvement	Acres	10,956	37,326	0	810	61,064
Timber sale assistance 2/ volume harvested	Thousand cubic feet	88,948	92,870	0	82,709	278,134
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	765	9,383	14	15,990	34,807
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	894	10,099	24	19,672	31,644

1/ Forest stewardship program plans and acres separately recorded in table 47.
2/ Decline from FY 1991 due to new programs that emphasize multi-resource management rather than timber harvesting.

Table 46–Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State--fiscal year 1995

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted	Reforestation assistance	Timber stand improvement assistance	Timber sale assistance--harvest volume	State nursery production
	Number	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 cubic feet*	*1,000 trees*
Alabama	11,330	54,853	69,420	0	26,637
Alaska	301	48	0	0	666
American Samoa	92	8	0	0	6
Arizona	106	1,780	387	473	134
Arkansas	13,086	11,314	2,907	1,055	10,964
California	600	1,850	1,200	0	3,410
Colorado	1,806	4,637	675	3,701	0
Comm. of N. Marianas	980	142	271	0	40
Connecticut	290	89	144	0	600
Delaware	769	935	767	134	912
Florida	2,122	30,576	4,063	648	18,492
Federated States of Micronesia	960	124	271	0	40
Georgia	8,760	48,335	17,582	346	44,174
Guam	48	85	13	0	45
Hawaii	102	1,028	55	0	333
Idaho	6,692	2,573	2,022	2,645	966
Illinois	15,106	5,316	5,077	1,561	3,512
Indiana	1,924	4,838	6,748	1,491	5,100
Iowa	2,023	7,675	5,187	930	3,000
Kansas	421	466	300	0	828
Kentucky	1,567	6,394	3,620	2,100	6,537
Louisiana	3,601	21,847	799	1,798	37,938
Maine	7,985	2,232	8,820	240	0
Marianas Islands	20	18	0	0	0
Maryland	5,142	6,196	6,159	8,984	0
Massachusetts	1,325	10,232	856	15,908	0
Michigan	185	788	4,840	1,948	5,158
Minnesota	5,506	11,531	2,739	4,590	10,315
Mississippi	17,140	11,967	40,697	6,882	30,287
Missouri	1,400	3,669	3,980	4,075	5,697
Montana	666	261	287	1,733	1,561
Nebraska	986	783	350	72	0
Nevada	306	4,563	3,728	240	205
New Hampshire	3,236	1,582	1,433	1,664	261
New Jersey	2,372	1,505	1,972	966	420
New Mexico	63	1,300	97	0	35
New York	3,336	5,950	5,012	1,368	2,275
North Carolina	7,571	102,772	2,645	21,114	21,750
North Dakota	691	1,280	346	498	1,075
Ohio	6,816	2,690	6,985	1,487	4,981
Oklahoma	545	2,078	1,460	11	4,890
Oregon	9,534	65,348	83,402	40,036	23,274
Palau	11	7	10	0	31
Pennsylvania	2,255	855	1,510	1,055	1,164
Puerto Rico	1,083	305	73	0	189
Rhode Island	63	2	20	943	52
South Carolina	4,134	40,392	6,987	355	19,518
South Dakota	287	135	135	58	1,281
Tennessee	2,628	3,168	133	7,827	7,058
Texas	2,658	38,092	15,248	15,711	23,253

Table 46–Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State--fiscal year 1995--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted	Reforestation assistance	Timber stand improvement assistance	Timber sale assistance--harvest volume	State nursery production
	Number	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 cubic feet*	*1,000 trees*
Utah	395	2,717	10	4,187	637
Vermont	2,956	2,436	1,789	9,824	0
Virginia	8,105	70,618	3,650	35,023	40,802
Washington	9,167	12,368	7,477	48,912	8,500
West Virginia	2,910	2,670	3,131	1,558	1,826
Wisconsin	9,102	18,201	7,107	23,983	20,769
Wyoming	333	640	683	0	240
Total	193,598	634,264	345,279	278,134	401,838

Table 47–Small watershed protection accomplishments--fiscal years 1991-95 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	1,905	16,806	38,322	15,480	26,967
Cropland	Acres	0	626	501	947	745
Pastureland	Acres	7,284	28	170	174	728
Total land treatment	Acres	9,189	17,460	38,993	16,601	28,440
Land owners assisted	Number	1,465	1,483	3,534	1,371	1,990

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.
2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Table 48–Flood prevention accomplishments--fiscal years 1991-95 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	63,028	6,335	2,196	5,680	11,700
Cropland	Acres	575		- 3/	-	-
Pastureland	Acres	83	40	-	-	-
Total land treatment	Acres	63,686	6,375	2,196	5,680	11,700
Land owners assisted	Number	2,461	1,528	1,452	1,853	1,920

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.
2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
3/ - = no accomplishments reported for FY 1992 and 1993 on cropland and pastureland.


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Table 49–Research accomplishments–fiscal years 1992-95

Research Subject Area	Research Accomplishments 1/ 1995	1994	1993	1992	RPA Theme Crosswalk 2/
Environmental Research					
Watershed management	242	176	121	164	1
Wildlife	161	210	147	190	1
Range	63	81	38	38	1
Fisheries habitat	76	61	56	34	1
Atmospheric deposition and air pollution	59	50	60	55	4
Wetlands	44	45	19		1
Tropical forestry	38	51	40		4
Monitoring	36	47	23		4
Biodiversity & threatened and endangered	135	98	83		1
Subtotal	854	819	587	481	
Insect and Disease Research					
Insect detection and evaluation	40	73	65	85	3
Insect biology	88	107	89	86	3
Insect control and management strategies	93	84	89	51	3
Disease detection and evaluation	35	82	49	63	3
Disease biology	48	64	45	30	3
Disease control and management strategies	33	16	41	39	3
Mycorrhizae	14	20	29	23	3
Wood products organisms	32	34	20	26	3
Subtotal	383	480	427	403	
Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research					
Fire physics, chemistry and behavior	25	34	42	40	3
Fire, economics and management	9	14	4	40	3
Fire ecology and effects	67	66	29	20	3
Meteorology and climatology	25	37	20	27	3
Air resource management	12	1	6	4	3
Global change research	93	116	81	70	4
Atmospheric deposition & air pollution	58	24	23		4
Subtotal	289	292	205	201	
Forest Management Research					
Forest biology	190	275	166	195	3
Silviculture and management	289	242	208	310	2
Growth and yield	57	61	83	53	2
Genetics and tree improvement	92	83	77	92	3
Subtotal	628	661	534	650	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49–Research accomplishments–fiscal years 1992-95–Continued

Research Subject Area	Research Accomplishments 1/ 1995	1994	1993	1992	RPA Theme Crosswalk 2/
Inventory, Economics & Recreation Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	102	122	105	123	2
Forest economics	175	200	168	215	2
Forest recreation	87	108	75	234	1
Urban and community forestry	40	60	49	2	4
Subtotal	404	490	397	574	
Products and Engineering Research					
Forest operations and engineering	58	71	58	73	2
Wood structural engineering	47	61	43	66	3
Chemistry, fiber, and fuel products	123	115	96	61	3
Utilization potential and processing of wood	123	89	108	108	2
Protection of wood in use	17	19	27	35	3
Recycling	39	40	34		2
Subtotal	407	395	366	343	
General	56	71	20		3
Grand total	3,021	3,208	2,536	2,652	

1/ Research accomplishments include: books, papers in series, journal articles, proceedings, general technical reports, special reports, patents, videos, computer programs, dissertations and theses, and other similar accomplishments.

2/ RPA theme crosswalk numbers are shown to identify which areas support each of the four themes:
1 - Research to enhance recreation, wildlife and fisheries resources;
2 - Research to provide environmentally acceptable commodity production;
3 - Research to provide for improved scientific knowledge about natural resources; and
4 - Research to respond to global resource issues.

Table 50–Forest Research funding–fiscal years 1991-95

	1995	1994	1993 1/	1992	1991
			1,000 actual dollars		
Appropriated funds					
Forest protection research		41,089	40,833	40,770	38,196
Resource analysis research		35,932	34,998	33,228	29,414
Forest management research		40,887	39,594	39,216	36,562
Forest environment research		41,978	41,755	41,655	40,718
Forest products and harvesting research		25,697	25,535	25,640	22,739
Ecosystem research		7,500	0	0	0
Research foundation program 3/	111,376				
Forest resources and management research 3/	74,178				
Ecosystem research 3/	7,955				
Research challenge cost-share program	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(750)	(750) 2/
Subtotal	193,509	193,083	182,715	180,509	167,629
Transfer from timber salvage sales 4/	0	1,963	0	0	0
Research construction (subtotal)	4,316	4,910	3,572	3,558	18,374
Total appropriated accounts	197,825	199,956	186,287	184,067	186,003
Reimbursable accounts (subtotal)		19,578	13,713	22,857	10,572
Grand total		219,534	200,000	206,924	196,575

1/ Numbers in FY 1993 column have been corrected from numbers published in 1993 Annual Report
2/ New account in 1989; non-add, funded within each budget line item for each fiscal year.
3/ In FY 1995, the budget structure was revised from six major budget line items to three. The three BLI's for FY 1995 overlap those used the previous years.
4/ FY-1994 transfer from timber salvage sale funds to cover cost of Voluntary Separation Incentive (Buyout).

Table 51–Extramural research funded through Forest Service Research appropriations--fiscal years 1994-95

Type of recipient	1995		1994	
	1,000 dollars	*Number of grants*	*1,000 dollars*	*Number of grants*
Domestic grantees				
Universities and colleges:				
Land Grant research Institutions	16,216	563	12,822	551
1890 Land Grant and predominately black institutions	321	17	590	16
Other non-Land Grant institutions	6,428	259	6,121	211
Subtotal, universities and colleges	22,965	839	19,533	778
Other domestic				
Profit organizations	10	2	80	2
Nonprofit institutions and organizations	1,369	55	1,050	28
Federal, State, and local governments	594	17	514	20
Private individuals	156	12	111	14
Small business innovation research	39	2	79	2
Industrial firms	10	1	0	0
Subtotal, other domestic	2,178	89	1,834	66
Total, domestic	25,143	928	21,367	844
Foreign grantees				
Universities and colleges	576	20	90	9
Profit & nonprofit institutions and organizations	68	4	20	1
Private individuals	77	11	48	4
Total, foreign grantees	721	35	158	14
Grand total	25,864	963	21,525	858

Table 52–Summary of Forest Service human resource programs–fiscal year 1995

	Program funding	Value of work accomplished	Persons served	Women	Minority	Work accomplished	Placement	Return per dollar invested
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Person years*	*Percent*	*Dollars*
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	2.1	712	41	21	117	NA 2/	1.62
Job Corps 3/	91.4	22.1	8,747	17	44	3,874	93 4/	NA
Senior Community Service Employment Program 3/	26.8	40.8	5,554	41	22	2,443	18	1.52
Volunteers in the National Forests 5/	Unfunded	38.4	82,349	34	13	2,203	NA	NA
Hosted programs	Unfunded	23.7	9,636	20	31	1,129	NA	NA
Youth forest camps 6/	Unfunded	.2	83	36	55	12	NA	NA
Total	118.2	127.3	107,081	NA	NA	9,778	NA	NA

1/ Funds were not directly appropriated for Youth Conservation Corps; the Congress earmarked not less than $1 million to be expended from funds available to the Forest Service. The Forest Service operated a $1.3 million YCC program.
2/ NA = not available; not applicable.
3/ Statistics for 1994 program year (July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995).
4/ Based on participants that stayed 30 or more days, does not include "cannot locate" students.
5/ Statistics include 169 Touch America Project (TAP) enrollees and 86 international volunteers.
6/ Operated as a summer program through partnership with the National Forest Foundation.

Table 53–Number and percent of all permanent and excepted-conditional employees by race/national origin and gender as of September 30, 1995 1/

Race/National Origin	Women	Men	Total	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan Native	600	891	1,491	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	238	236	474	2
African American	698	648	1,346	4
Hispanic	625	1,076	1,701	5
Caucasian	10,257	15,866	26,123	84
Total	12,418	18,717	31,135	100
Percent by gender	39.9	60.1		

1/ Excepted-conditional include cooperative education students and excepted appointments of persons with disabilities.

Table 54–Workforce EEO profile by pay levels, as of September 30,1995 1/

	Race/National Origin											
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Asian/ Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		Caucasian		Total	
GS Pay Level	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
GS-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	2
GS-2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	7	3
GS-3	13	7	0	0	6	19	5	5	92	37	116	68
GS-4	74	39	19	13	65	46	84	70	738	217	980	385
GS-5	158	140	41	12	107	103	124	162	1,571	1,002	2,001	1,419
GS-6	60	75	15	7	96	34	67	67	904	668	1,142	851
GS-7	99	160	32	21	118	98	123	150	1,757	1,888	2,129	2,317
GS-8	17	15	4	0	26	8	10	18	307	244	364	285
GS-9	96	168	48	50	100	121	93	198	2,034	3,348	2,371	3,885
GS-10	0	7	1	1	0	2	0	8	10	183	11	201
GS-11	46	123	38	50	65	58	65	153	1,525	3,292	1,739	3,676
GS-12	15	53	20	39	66	53	31	91	711	1,942	843	2,178
GS-13	11	37	19	26	35	47	14	62	405	1,447	484	1,619
GS-14	1	10	1	9	6	8	1	16	100	472	109	515
GS-15	0	2	0	0	3	5	2	9	30	225	35	241
GS-18& SES	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	8	39	10	44
Total	590	836	238	228	694	610	621	1,009	10,201	15,006	12,344	17,689

1/ Grand total is 30,033 (includes permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees only)

Table 55–Number of paid employees by occupational category for selected fiscal years 1/

Occupation	1995	1994	1993	1992	1990
Professional	11,441	11,830	12,987	13,318	12,376
Administrative	4,627	4,330	4,684	4,663	4,211
Technical	21,970	23,094	25,165	24,812	22,020
Clerical	3,234	3,312	3,962	4,274	4,454
Other	353	558	673	828	914
Wage System	2,060	2,446	2,480	2,681	2,817
Total	43,685	45,570	49,951	50,576	46,792
Full-time equivalents (FTE's) 2/	38,330	40,612	42,798	43,427	42,342

1/ The above data include permanent, summer, seasonal, cooperative education students, stay-in-school, and many other types of employees. These data do not include some Human Resource Programs (HRP) such as volunteers (who are not paid salary) and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor).

2/ One Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) equals 2,080 paid hours of employment. These data include emergency FTE's.

Table 56–Number of paid employees by type of appointment for selected fiscal years

Type of Appointment	1995	1994	1993	1992	1990
Permanent 1/	30,676	30,978	34,588	35,425	33,781
Temporary/Excepted 2/	13,009	14,592	15,363	15,151	13,011
Total	43,685	45,570	49,951	50,576	46,792

1/ Permanent are those employees who have career or career-conditional appointments. Term employees were included as temporary in 1994 and 1995.

2/ Temporary/excepted are any non-permanent employee who is paid from agency funds. Includes summer, seasonal, cooperative education students, stay-in-school, and many other types of employees. These data do not include some HRP Programs such as volunteers (who are not paid salary) and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor).

Table 57–Summary statement of receipts and obligations--fiscal years 1994-95 1/

	1995		1994		Percent change 1994 to 1995	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
National Forest programs			*1,000 constant 1995 dollars*			
Cash receipts:						
Sale of timber and use of other forest resources	366,344		511,176	0	-40	0
Use of National Grasslands & land utilization areas	20,402		17,593	0	14	0
Timber sale area betterment (K-V) 2/	177,951		231,466	0	-30	0
Cooperative work for others	37,246		44,185	0	-19	0
Brush disposal	16,135		23,105	0	-43	0
Miscellaneous (sales, rentals, damages, etc.) 3/	8,042		6,947	0	14	0
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	972		368	0	62	0
Golden Eagle passports	200		137	0	32	0
Timber salvage sales	135,640		167,690	0	-24	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,504		6,626	0	-2	0
Gifts, donations, and bequests	496		991	0	-100	0
Subtotal	769,932		1,010,282	0	-31	0
Cash receipts from NFS lands collected in conjunction with, and deposited to, accounts of other agencies	255,378		221,802	0	13	0
Non-cash income (roads built by timber purchasers)	47,896		70,118	0	-46	0
Total cash receipts	1,073,206		1,302,203	0	-21	0
Obligations						
Operating costs	0	2,855,572	0	3,515,147	0	-23
Capital outlay	0	16,325	0	13,764	0	16
Total obligations	0	2,871,897	0	3,528,911	0	-23
Other Forest Service programs						
Forest Research programs:						
Forest research	0	210,798	0	218,511	0	-4
Research construction	0	(61)	0	4,491	0	7,462
Cooperative research work	0	(1,340)	0	518	0	139
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research	5	418	18	1,004	-270	-140
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	0	(1)	0	1	0	203
Subtotal	5	209,814	18	224,525	-270	-7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57–Summary statement of receipts and obligations–fiscal years 1994-95–Continued

	1995		1994		Percent change 1994 to 1995	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
			1,000 constant 1995 dollars			
State and Private Forestry programs						
State and Private Forestry cooperation	0	151,647	0	175,339	0	-16
Rural community fire protection	0	3,352	0	3,591	0	-7
Flood prevention and watershed protection	0	556	0	2,444	0	-340
Licensee programs (Woodsy Owl and Smokey Bear)	122	92	84	745	31	-709
Forestry Incentives and other programs 4/	0	2,113	0	1,665	0	21
Subtotal	122	157,760	84	183,784	31	-16
International Forestry Programs						
International Forestry	0	5,537	7,820	0		
Subtotal	0	5,537	7,820	0		
Human Resource programs						
Job Corps	0	88,187	0	85,683	0	3
Senior Community Service Employment	0	25,182	0	19,381	0	23
Subtotal	0	113,369	0	105,063	0	7
Grand total, all programs	1,073,333	3,358,377	1,310,125	4,042,282	-22	-20
Cash receipts distributed to States, counties and Puerto Rico						
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	0	272,216	0	316,209	0	0
Payment to Minnesota	0	1,267	0	1,301	0	0
Payments to counties (National Grasslands and Land Utilization Areas)	0	3,848	0	2,784	0	0
Total	0	277,331	0	320,295	0	0
Internal equipment and supply service (Working Capital)	155,901	167,614	152,418	144,158	2	14
Reimbursements for work performed for government and others included above	0	273,376	0	466,707	0	-71

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.
2/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg.
3/ Includes sale of personal property and acquisitions of lands to complete land exchanges.
4/ Includes Resource Conservation and Development, River Basins, and Pesticide Impact assessment funds transferred from Agricultural Research Service.

Table 58–Statement of receipts--fiscal years 1991-95

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			1,000 dollars actual		
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products	303,046	431,615	425,105	520,003	667,072
Grazing	8,756	11,056	10,518	10,780	11,457
Land uses	6,246	5,960	5,455	5,244	5,011
Recreation	46,427	47,762	49,396	46,605	43,013
Power	1,607	1,657	1,435	1,254	1,144
Minerals	20,663	16,817	11,669	30,402	43,947
Subtotal	386,745	514,867	503,578	614,288	771,644
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	177,951	225,381	269,056	251,267	197,399
Timber salvage sales	135,640	163,281	193,747	171,831	144,194
Brush disposal	16,135	22,498	23,849	30,271	40,468
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	972	358	940	140	140
Cooperative work	37,246	43,023	41,134	52,110	54,575
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,504	6,452	6,879	6,531	6,364
Gifts, donations, and bequests	496	965	1,222	742	1,887
Subtotal	374,944	461,958	536,827	512,892	445,027
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)	6,644	6,552	12,360	6,202	8,695
Golden Eagle passports	200	133	9	8	6
Sale of personal property	0	0	8	0	0
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products	122	82	34	34	97
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	1,398	212	151	154	105
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research	5	18	6	7	31
Subtotal	8,369	6,997	12,568	6,405	8,934

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58–Statement of receipts–fiscal years 1991-95–Continued

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			1,000 dollars actual		
Other income					
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	1,778	2,159	4,317	1,874	1,450
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land	253,600	213,812	207,861	170,000	110,000
Value of roads built by timber purchasers applied in lieu of cash payment for timber	47,896	68,275	64,747	88,880	104,579
Subtotal	303,274	284,246	276,925	260,754	216,029
Total	1,073,332	1,268,068	1,329,898	1,394,339	1,441,634
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales 1/					
Balance from previous year	190,554	217,585	173,835	209,729	238,095
Deposited current year	644,347	873,321	954,989	1,019,725	1,050,986
Transferred to other accounts	(641,338)	(900,352)	(911,239)	(1,055,619)	(1,079,352)
Balance on deposit	193,563	190,554	217,585	173,835	209,729
Amounts deposited pending disposition 2/					
Balance from previous year	18,680	25,079	43,530	28,045	19,296
Deposited current year	13,195	(5,411)	(17,208)	17,039	10,593
Transferred to other accounts	(2,008)	(988)	(1,243)	(1,554)	(1,844)
Balance on deposit	29,867	18,680	25,079	43,530	28,045
Subtotal	223,430	209,234	242,664	217,365	237,774
Total	1,296,762	1,477,302	1,572,562	1,611,704	1,679,408

1/ Timber sale deposits made by timber purchasers.
2/ Budget clearing account.

Table 59–Statement of receipts--fiscal year 1995

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/	Other	Total
			1,000 dollars		
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products	294,222	8,830	(6)		303,046
Grazing	7,780	1	975		8,756
Land uses	6,051	4	191		6,246
Recreation	46,321	93	13		46,427
Power	1,597	0	10		1,607
Minerals	1,444	0	19,219		20,663
Subtotal	357,415	8,928	20,402		386,745
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	177,951				177,951
Timber salvage sales	135,640				135,640
Brush disposal	16,135				16,135
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	972				972
Cooperative work	37,246				37,246
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,504				6,504
Gifts, donations, and bequests	496				496
Subtotal	374,944				374,944
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)				6,644	6,644
Golden Eagle passports				200	200
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products				122	122
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges				1,398	1,398
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research				5	5
Subtotal				8,369	8,369

See footnote at end of table.

Table 59–Statement of receipts–fiscal year 1995–Continued

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/	Other	Total
			1,000 dollars		
Other income					
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	1,778				1,778
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land	253,600				253,600
Value of roads built by timber purchasers in lieu of cash	47,896				47,896
Subtotal	303,274				303,274
Total	1,035,633	8,928	20,402	8,369	1,073,332
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales					
Balance from previous year	190,554				190,554
Deposited current year	644,347				644,347
Transferred to other accounts	(641,338)				(641,338)
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	193,563				193,563
Amounts deposited pending disposition					
Balance from previous year	18,680				18,680
Deposited current year	13,195				13,195
Transferred to other accounts	(2,008)				(2,008)
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	29,867				29,867
Total	223,430				223,430
Grand total	1,259,063	8,928	20,402	8,369	1,296,762

1/ Land utilization projects.

Table 60–Statement of obligations–fiscal year 1995 1/

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables)
	1,000 dollars	
National Forest System		
Protection and management	1,057,341	70,223
Fighting forest fires	717,073	142,675
Cooperative work for others	41,178	
Cooperative law enforcement	65,868	
Flood prevention and watershed protection	121	
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	337	
Reforestation and timber stand improvement	28,822	
Timber sale betterment (K-V) 3/	(41,884)	
Brush disposal	28,735	
Timber salvage sales	155,036	
Range betterment	4,419	
Construction of facilities	0	
Acquisition of lands, Forest Service	2,041	
Acquisition of lands, Land and Water Conservation Fund	82,464	0
Construction of forest roads and trails	219,032	6,028
Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service	1,058	
Restoration of roads, Federal Highway funds	0	
Road construction, Mount St. Helens, highway trust	14,726	
Trail maintenance	21,655	
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	4,161	(4)
General Administration	62	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	276,095	
Hazardous waste management	6,685	
Resource management timber receipts	7,261	173
Fire protection	163,523	2,636
Strawberry Valley land transfer	(2)	
Emergency Pest Suppression	14,818	
Pacific Yew	44	
L&WCF Recreation fees	1,227	
Subtotal 2/	2,871,896	221,731
Research		
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	(1)	
Forest research	210,798	21,654
Construction of research facilities	(61)	(2)
Cooperative research	(1,340)	
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research	418	
Subtotal 2/	209,814	21,652

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60–Statement of obligations--fiscal year 1995–Continued

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables)
	1,000 dollars	
State and Private Forestry		
Cooperation and general forestry assistance	151,647	2,764
Resource conservation and development	562	
Rural community fire protection grants	3,352	
River basins	539	
Flood prevention and watershed planning	556	
Licensee programs - Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl	92	
Pesticide Impact Assessment	357	
Forestry incentives	654	
Subtotal 2/	157,759	2,764
International Forestry Programs		
International Forestry	5,537	669
Subtotal 2/	5,537	669
Human Resource Programs		
Job Corps	88,187	1,378
Senior Community Service Employment Program	25,182	25,182
Subtotal 2/	113,369	26,560
Total 2/	3,358,375	273,376
Internal equipment and supplies service		
Working Capital Fund (subtotal)	167,614	167,614
Grand total 2/	3,525,989	440,990

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.
2/ May not add due to rounding.
3/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg Act.

Table 61–Statement of obligations--fiscal years 1991-95

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
			Million dollars actual		
National Forest System	2,871.8	3,436.1	2,553.2	2,828.5	2,516.7
Forest Research	209.9	218.6	300.1	296.1	205.1
State and Private Forestry	157.8	179.0	182.0	195.1	167.4
International Forestry	5.5	7.6			
Human Resource Programs	113.3	102.3	90.1	95.2	85.4
Working Capital Fund	167.6	140.4	119.8	118.4	113.4
Total	3,525.9	4,084.0	3,245.2	3,533.3	3,088.0

Table 62–Summary statement of values and obligations–fiscal year 1995

Item	Units 1/	Quantity	Average value per unit	Total value
		Number		*Million dollars*
Value				
Minerals 2/				
Common variety	- 3/			20.3
Locatable	- 3/			958.2
Leasable				
Oil	BBL	12,000,000	14.50	174.0
Gas	MCF	325,000,000	1.72	559.0
Coal	Tons	115,000,000	12.00	1,380.0
Others	- 3/			245.6
Timber Harvested	MBF	3,865,913	159.37 4/	616.1
Recreation	RVD	345,082,900 5/	31.71 6/	10,942.6 6/
Wilderness and primitive areas	RVD	13,900,000	40.14	577.9
Wildlife and fish				
Recreation	AD	86,630,000	34.30	2,971.4
Commercial	Pounds	227,107,000	1.70	471.1
Range 7/	HM	8,669,588	1.01	8.8
Total value				18,925.0
Expenditures				
National Forest System				2,871.8
Forest Research				209.9
State and Private Forestry				157.8
International Forestry				5.5
Human Resource Programs				113.3
Working Capital Fund				167.6
Total expenditures				3,525.9
Net value, total				15,399.1
Net value, National Forest System only				16,053.2

1/ BBL=barrels; MCF=thousand cubic feet; MBF=thousand board feet; RVD=recreation visitor day; AD=activity day; HM=head month
2/ Minerals data estimated.
3/ Units for common variety and locatable minerals are not standard.
4/ Actual value at time of sale.
5/ Includes wilderness, wildlife, and fish.
6/ Average value per unit and total value for M RVD's excludes recreation related M WFUD's and wilderness M RVD's.
7/ A head month is 1 month's occupancy by an adult animal. The fee for an adult sheep is 1/5 the fee for cattle.

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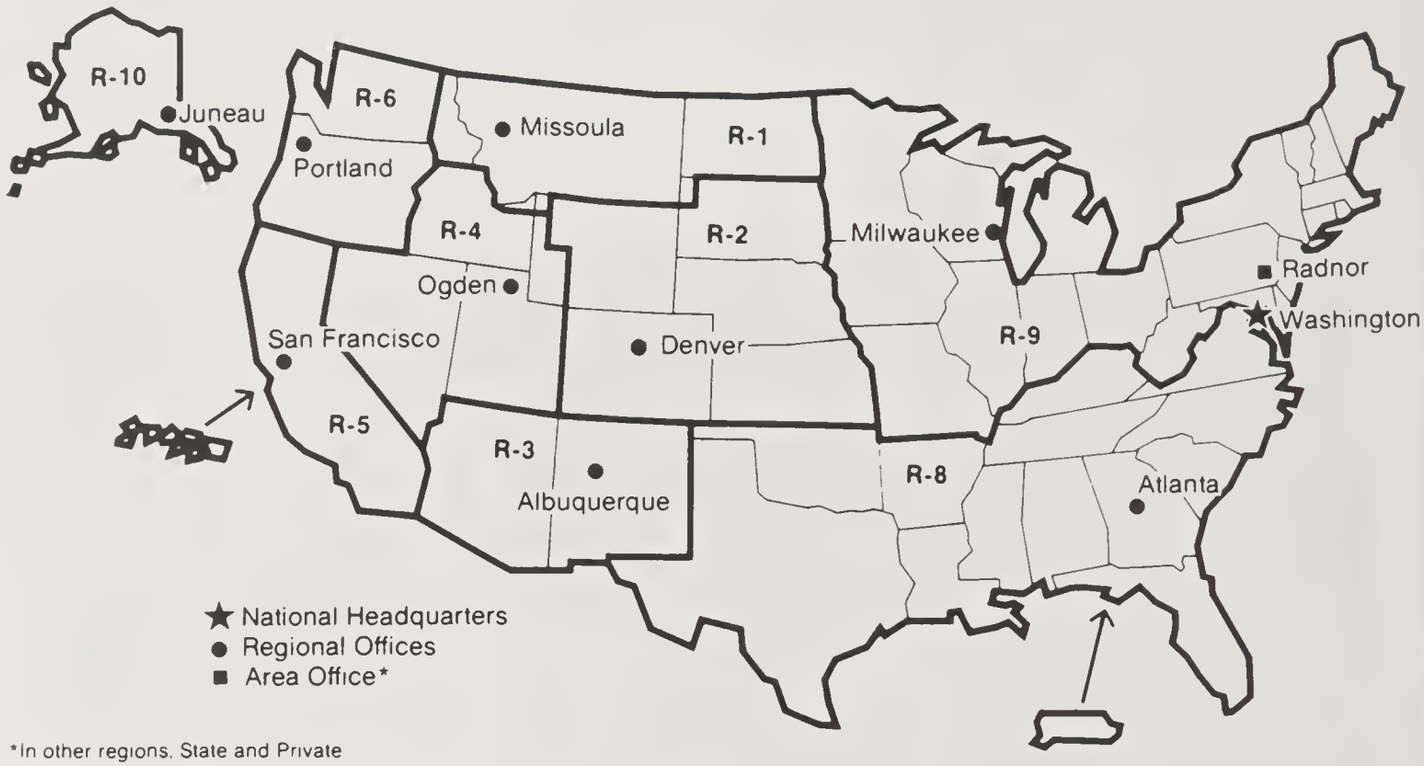
National Forest System Regional Offices
State and Private Forestry Area Office*



*In other regions, State and Private Forestry activities are directed from Regional Offices

● Regional Offices

Forest Service, USDA
Northern Region (R-1)
Federal Building
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807
406-329-3511

Forest Service, USDA
Rocky Mountain Region (R-2)
740 Simms Street
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, CO 80225
303-275-5350

Forest Service, USDA
Southwestern Region (R-3)
Federal Building
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
505-842-3292

Forest Service, USDA
Intermountain Region (R-4)
Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
801-625-5350

Forest Service, USDA
Pacific Southwest Region (R-5)
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
415-705-2874

Forest Service, USDA
Pacific Northwest Region (R-6)
333 S.W. 1st Avenue
P.O. Box 3623 (97208-3623)
Portland, OR 97204
503-326-2971

Forest Service, USDA
Southern Region (R-8)
1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30309-2417
404-347-2384

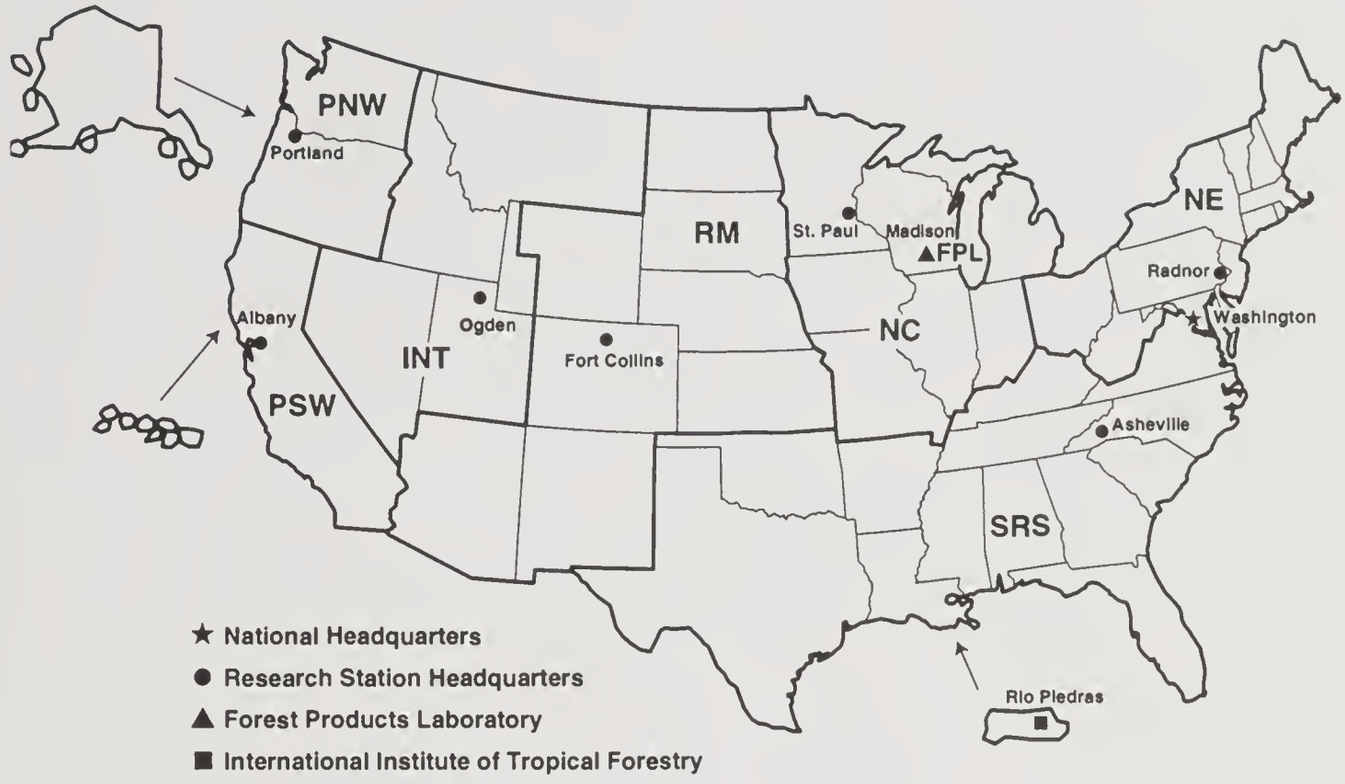
Forest Service, USDA
Eastern Region (R-9)
310 West Wisconsin Ave.,
Rm. 500
Milwaukee, WI 53203
414-297-3693

Forest Service, USDA
Alaska Region (R-10)
Federal Building
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628
907-586-8863

■ Area Office

Forest Service, USDA
Northeastern Area—S&PF
5 Radnor Corporate Center
100 Matsonford Rd., Suite 200
P.O. Box 6775
Radnor, PA 19087-4585
610-975-4111

Research
International Institute of Tropical Forestry



● Research Station Headquarters

Intermountain Research Station (INT)
Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
801-625-5412

North Central Forest Experiment Station (NC)
1992 Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108
612-649-5000

Northeastern Forest Experiment Station (NE)
5 Radnor Corporate Center
Suite 200
Radnor, PA 19087-4585
610-975-4222

Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW)
333 S.W. 1st Avenue
P.O. Box 3890 (97208-3890)
Portland, OR 97204
503-326-5640

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PSW)
800 Buchanan Street
Albany, CA 94710
P.O. Box 245
Berkeley, CA 94701
510-559-6300

Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (RM)
240 West Prospect Road
Fort Collins, CO 80526-2098
303-498-1100

Southern Research Station (SRS)
200 Weaver Blvd.
P.O. Box 2680
Asheville, NC 28802
704-257-4390

▲ Forest Products Laboratory (FPL)
One Gifford Pinchot Drive
Madison, WI 53705-2398
608-231-9200

■ International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF)
Call Box 25000
UPR Experimental Station
Rio Piedras, PR 00928-2500

★ National Headquarters

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Washington, DC 20090-6090
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U.S. Department of Agriculture
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